FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE 'CONDEMNS' U.S., NATO

LD221326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0433 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN) -- The consultative meeting of the solidarity committee of socialist countries from 17 to 21 October in Berlin ended with the unanimous adoption of a political statement.

"On behalf of the millions of members of the solidarity movement of the socialist countries," it says, "the participants of the consultative meeting energetically condemn the aggressive policy conducted by the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies to achieve military and strategic superiority over the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact and to further continue the nuclear arms race.

"There is no more important and pressing task for the solidarity movement of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as for the other international democratic movements, than the maintenance and strengthening of peace."

The representatives of the solidarity organizations emphatically support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the constructive and realistic alternatives to the United State's course of war contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. The participants at the consultative meeting declare their solidarity with all Asian, African, and Latin American states that defend their sovereignty against imperialist interference, and proceed on the path of progress and a political, economic and social development to the benefit of their peoples. They stand at the side of all peoples repressed by imperialism in their struggle for national and social liberation, for freedom and progress, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The final document also expressed fraternal alliance with the states in Central America, in the Far and Middle East, in South Africa, and Indochina that are at present subjected to massive attacks by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary henchmen. In this the initiatives of the socialist countries directed towards a permanent peace and detente in the various regions are particularly praised. Sympathy and solidarity are expressed for the popular movements of the South-West African People's Organization in Namibia and the African National Congress of South Africa, the PLO, as well as the patriots of Latin America, which are conducting a heroic struggle against the terrorist regimes upheld by U.S. imperialism.

The representatives of the solidarity committee demand freedom for all political prisoners who are languishing in concentration camps and prisons of the reaction.

Finally, the final document expressed the willingness to engage in cooperation with solidarity organizations in all countries that have pledged themselves to the struggle against the reaction. "We call on everyone to pledge solidarity against imperialism and war, for peace and social progress."

COMMUNIST PARTIES ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING HELD

AU191340 Sofia BTA in English 1240 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 19 (BTA) -- A working meeting of the heads and deputy heads of the organizational departments of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal socialist countries was held on October 18 and 19, 1983. The participants in the meeting discussed questions related to the preparation of the regular conference of the secretaries in charge of the questions related to organization of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal socialist countries.

NATO TACTICS OF 'DUPLICITY' AT MBFR SCORED

AU251125 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 83 p 7

[Vienna dispatch by Bedrich Zagar, PRAVDA staff journalist: "The 350th Session of the Negotiations in Vienna/Hofburg; West's Duplicity"]

[Text] The 350th session of the participants in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the number of troops and armament in central Europe was held yesterday, at which the sole speaker was Ambassador Dr Walter Boss, head of the FRG delegation.

His speech, unfortunately, was neither concrete nor constructive; it only contained reproaches addressed to the socialist countries, which allegedly do not want to cooperate with the West. It sure takes startling audacity to distort facts so much. The socialist countries have submitted pragmatic reduction proposals that would not harm either of the sides. On the other hand, the West does not propose anything concrete. It only keeps on repeating second-rate arguments, such as, for example, that one has to agree on new figures, on accompanying measures, and on the manner of verification. Ambassador Boss greatly emphasized these details and nonessential questions, because reducing the number of troops in central Europe would allegedly set into motion military potentials and would require various structural changes, which would increase the risk of weakening NATO's defense-ability. If this were the case, as Ambassador Boss says it is, why should this apply to NATO only? It would affect both sides equally, would it not? Dr Boss' entire recommendation is nonsense, because the conditions for the reduction will, after all, be agreed beforehand, and no party could exploit the transfer of troops to gain military advantages.

The West's reservations and recommendations do not seem to correspond with the importance and significance of the Vienna negotiations. The NATO delegations are coming forward with issues for which there is still time. First, one has to agree on matters of substance, on reductions. And with their proposals, the socialist countries have created all the prerequisites for it: first, the Soviet Union and the United States of America should withdraw their troops; in the meantime, the number of troops of all the other countries would be frozen, and then one would continue reducing till the limit of 900,000 troops on both sides is reached. Only then would come the time for checking and verifying, and various other accompanying measures.

At the press conference yesterday, one of the journalists asked whether events in the world influence the Vienna negotiations. A hypothetical question. But one thing is certain: the American delegation has wholly mastered President Reagan's latest methods -- to talk about "flexibility" and exceptional interest in peace, while in reality spasmodically sticking to conditions at the negotiations that they know very well are unacceptable to the other side. At the press conference in Vienna, a NATO representative spoke about the Western delegations' great interest in "serious negotiations," but at the negotiating table they are stubbornly sticking to secondary issues to make agreement impossible. This shows the West's duplicity.

U.S. MARINES 'INVASION' OF GRENADA REPORTED

AU252010 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Referring to a report by Grenada's official radio, news agencies report that an armed invasion was carried out this morning on this Caribbean island by 2,000 American marines, who are members of a special detachment of the marine infantrymen troops, and also by 300 troops of some of Grenada's neighboring countries.

After landing on this country's coast, the landing troops occupied the radio station and the country's major airport. Agencies add that the U.S. aircraft carrier "Independence" and a British destroyer equipped with [name indistinct] missiles are to be found no more than 20 miles from the Grenada coast. As has been reported, on 14 October a military government headed by a general came to power in Grenada through a coup d'etat. In a speech broadcast this morning over American television, President Reagan admitted that Grenada had been attacked by U.S. marines in order to preserve the interests of the United States in this zone. Meanwhile, Alejandro Orfila, general secretary of the Organization of American States today declared in Buenos Aires that the landing of U.S. forces and some Caribbean countries in Grenada created a very serious and difficult situation in this region.

AWP ORGAN ANALYZES MISSILE QUESTION IN EUROPE

AU251014 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Article by candiate of historical sciences Paskal Milo: "What Is Concealed Behind the American-Soviet 'Military-Strategic Balance'"]

[Text] The year is drawing to a close, and the American-Soviet war of nerves on the question of Euromissiles creates the impression of being a profound disagreement between the two sides on a "solution" to the crisis. At its annual meeting held recently, the NATO Assembly once again passed a resolution confirming the determination of the United States and its Atlantic partners to deploy Amercian intermediate-range "Cruise" and "Pershing-II" missiles in Western Europe.

Through Andropov and more recently Kulikov, Moscow has made use of very strong language to threaten that the Soviet Union "would be in a position to give the appropriate answer to any attempt to destroy the existing military-strategic balance and that it would accompany this with deeds." Referring again to Soviet sources, these deeds would take the form of the deployment of similar Soviet missiles in the vicinity of U.S. territory and of long-range missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The question of Euromissiles has once again brought to light more than ever before the theory of the "military-strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union." Both sides are proclaiming this theory to be the only alternative to secure the world against war and to preserve peace. The Soviet Journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN wrote in one of its recent issues that "the most important element to stabilize the international situation lies in the establishment of a strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States."

The so-called military-strategic balance is a joint American-Soviet creation to achieve their imperialist aims. In the sixties and seventies the Soviets and the Americans tried to distance themselves from other imperialist rivals who possessed nuclear weapons and to preserve their monopoly of strategic weapons. These attempts ended in the conclusion of a number of demagogic agreements and treaties on these weapons.

As long as they were united to preserve their supremacy over other nuclear powers, Moscow and Washington also established some sort of balance between themselves in the field of strategic weapons. But when distance from others could not be achieved, the Soviet-American rivalry to dominate each other led to a disequilibrium. In order to restore this "equilibrium," the United States and the Soviet Union currently are engaging in an unbridled arms race.

The Geneva conference, where the Soviets and Americans have been meeting for a long time to find the "golden mean" has been transformed into an empty basket of proposals and counterproposals. This is not unintentional. The aim is, on the one hand, to lull the peoples with demagogic slogans, and on the other, to continue the feverish preparations for war. If the United States and the Soviet Union are making loud noises about "cruise," "Pershing-II," and "SS-20" missiles, this is certainly because they have invented and produced new and more sophisticated systems. New inventions are made faster than the pace of negotiations, hence the Geneva debates concern outdated weapons. About 425,000 highly qualified scientists and engineers are working in the field of military research in the United States and in the Soviet Union. Their job is to conceivé, experiment with, and put into use increasingly more modern weapon systems.

The theory of "militry-strategic" balance has also been termed the theory of "the balance of terror." It is a known fact that every new invention in the field of nuclear weapons by one superpower increases the feeling of insecurity and fear in the other. Washington and Moscow are striving to create nuclear capacities that are capable of definitively paralyzing and destroying the opponent with a first strike. American and Soviet military doctrines, which are permeated with aggressiveness, are based on the theory of a first nuclear strike. The major concern of the American and Soviet political and military staffs is to create an initial advantage in the field of strategic weapons in the context of their war preparations. Stressing this, the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS wrote recently that "American foreign policy is nothing else but an instrument to create the best possible conditions for an inevitable war between the East and the West."

The theory of the "military-strategic" balance is also a diversion intended to terrorize the peoples, to keep them permanently under the pressure of fear and threats, and to sow the defeatist idea that without harmony and balance between the United States and the Soviet Union the world will come to an end. Moscow and Washington are currently threatening the European peoples with the card of reciprocal danger, American or Soviet. The Kremlin is striving to exploit the massive protest movement that is sweeping the peoples in Western Europe, and is activating its entire revisionist phalange on the continent to bring water to Moscow's mill. The Americans, for their part, are putting pressure on the West European countries and peoples, intimating that if they do not accept the deployment of American missiles they will be at the mercy of the Soviets.

The interests and aims of the peoples of Europe are totally different from those of the superpowers. The peoples aspire to genuine peace and security, whereas the superpowers are thinking and acting for war, expansion, and hegemony. The "military-strategic balance" formula can never be a common denominator for the European peoples on the one hand, and for the United States and the Soviet Union on the other. "Peace and international security in Europe and in the world," Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "cannot be achieved through the establishment of 'harmony' or 'balance' between the superpowers, but through struggle against imperialist pressure and interference, through efforts for the liberation of the peoples, and through the consolidation of independence and national sovereignty."

TURKISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 20 OCT

AU202000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Ercument Yayuzalp, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, arrived today in Albania. He was welcomed at the airport by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy officials were also present. A dinner was given at the Hotel Dajti in honor of the undersecretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Received by Malile

AU212000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Reiz Malile, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Ercument Yayuzalp, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, who is visiting our country, and had a friendly talk with him. Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

YOUTH UNION CC PLENUM VIEWS DENFENSE TASKS

AU221351 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 22 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the Labour Youth Union of Albania (LYUA) convened in Tirana yesterday. It discussed the tasks of the younger generation to strengthen unceasingly the defence of the homeland, putting into life the decisions of the 8th congress of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Present were distinguished youngsters, first secretaries of the districts' youth committees, secretaries of the youth committees in military units and schools, army cadres, representatives of the central mass organisations, ministries etc.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon STefani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of People's Defence Comrade Prokop Burra and other comrades. The plenum was opened by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Mehmet Elezi.

The report of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the LYUA "Let Us Raise Higher the role of the Youth Organisation to Unceasingly Strengthen the Defence of the Country", and the interventions brought the gained experience and fruitful opinions were exchanged.

Comrade Simon Stefani spoke at the plenum. He greeted on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. He expressed the confidence of the Central Committee of the party that the younger generation, just as always, will put into life the tasks set by the party and the General Commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

MATERIALS ON U.S. TROOPS LANDING IN GRENADA

Landing Reported

AU251629 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] At 1140 local time the United States began an armed aggression against Grenada. At an extraordinary press conference in the White House, President Reagan said that 2,000 U.S. Marines and 300 soldiers from Antigua, Barbados, [word indistinct], Jamaica, Santa Lucia and St. Vincent have invaded Grenada. The White House, of course, presented this aggression as a peace action.

U.S. 'Aggression' Condemned

AU252057 Sofia BTA in English 2040 GMT 25 Oct 83

[By BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 -- There can be found no justification whatsoever for the American military intervention in the small Latin American state of Grenada.

At hand are all the elements of an overt military aggression against an independent and sovereign state, a member of the United Nations.

No treaty exists between the United States and Grenada to provide for American military intervention in case of internal disorders or conflicts.

The Government of the United States has not been invited by the Government of Grenada to undertake a military intervention.

The decision to land troops has been made without any consent on the part of the Government of Grenada.

The small, island state of Grenada with a population of 100 thousand and a territory of 240 sq km, is not endangering and neither is it in a position to endanger the security of the most powerful capitalist state in the world.

The events in Grenada have a purely internal character and a foreign interference of any sort is by no means admissible.

"The arguments" in favour of justifying the latest American military intervention and aggression, as pointed out by President Reagan: "to restore democracy, to install interim government and to guarantee the security of the American nations" are absolutely groundless. No one has ever granted the United States the right to impose their own democracy in other countries of the world or appoint governments in other states. More or less foreign nationals can be found in any country. And what will become of international relations if every powerful state take advantage of internal disorders in a smaller one and starts launching military interventions under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of its own nationals there.

The military action of the United States in Grenada is nothing else but a brutal and cynical infringment of the elementary norms in international relations, of the statute and the Charter of the United Nations, of the Helsinki Accords and the Madrid accords.

There is only one valid explanation of the American military intervention in Grenada. This is nothing else but the latest of the armed aggressions of the United States against countries, peoples and anti-imperialist liberation movements in the Latin American continent seeking to overthrow the imperialist domination and defend their lawful right to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and social progress.

REAGAN 'THREATS' ON BEIRUT, 'BRINKMANSHIP' VIEWED

AU251202 Sofia BTA in English 1028 GMT 25 Oct 83

["After the Double Assault in Beirut" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- In RABOTNICHESKO DELO Mr Konstantin Ivanov comments on the latest bloody incidents in the Lebanese capital.

The author stresses that in the course of 14 months now "the multinational forces" numbering about five thousand have been situated in a Lebanese territory under the pretext of rendering assistance to the restoration of peace and the stability in that country. Facts, however, indicate that Lebanon continues to be torn by civil wars and armed conflicts and one third of its territory is already under Israeli occupation.

According to the commentator the true aim of the sending of troops of the USA and of its NATO allies to Lebanon is to take advantage of the situation in that country in order to facilitate the U.S. penetration in the Middle East, a region which has been declared many a time a region of vital and strategic importance for the USA.

Open threats of "repressions" and "decisive moves" against the organizers of the assaults who are wanted by Washington at random in some countries of that region are made in the style typical of the Reagan administration, writes the journalist in conclusion. This fact in itself is a danger of a new U.S. military brinkmanship which may lead to the next in the series grave exacerbating of the situation in the Middle East.

In a commentary on the same subject KOOPERATIVNO SELO writes that the Lebanese knot is ever more entangled and nobody can foresee what will the consequences of this dramatic event be. The newspaper maintains that as long as Israel and the USA have their troops in Lebanon, as well as any other kind of presence there, there cannot be peace and calm in that country.

LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED 16-22 OCTOBER

AU222046 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 16 and 22 October, reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended an okrug party committee conference in Pazardzhik. (1830 GMT 17 October)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a television festival in Plovdiv. (1930 GMT 17 October) Yordanov, together with Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a concert in Sofia. (1830 GMT 18 October) Yordanov and Mikhaylov are also reported to have attended the funeral of musician Tamara Yankova. (1830 GMT 18 October)

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, visited some plants in Vratsa Okrug. (1000 GMT 18 October) Bozhinov is also reported to have attended an okrug party committee plenum in Sliven. (0900 GMT 21 October)

REPORT ON ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO JUBILEE COMMITTEE

AU201820 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 20 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, delivered a speech at today's final meeting of the National Committee on Celebrating the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

He emphasized that the celebrations corresponded to the legitimate right and internal need of the Bulgarian people to mark great, bright dates and events of their history, to reconsider on these occasions their national destiny, to derive lessons from the past in order to incorporate them in both the present and the future.

He said: "The celebrations reconfirmed the class, true Marxist-Leninist approach of the Bulgarian Communist Party towards the Bulgarian national, political and cultural heritage, contributed to the deeper rationalization of the rich popular, democratic, revolutionary and socialist traditions, to their ever more favorable impact on the conscience and deeds of today's Bulgarian citizen".

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that "the celebrations have spontaneously consolidated our national self-confidence and national pride, because small Bulgaria has left quite a significant track in the history of human civilization, because the profound patriotism of the Bulgarian people has always been an intergal part of their pure internationalism, because today, too, we are making our active contribution to the world political, economic and cultural processes.

The Bulgarian party and state leader emphasized that the main purpose of making the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state was to link the heroic past of the Bulgarian people into an organic unity with the achievements and grandiose tasks of the socialist present, and from this highest peak to map out the paths to our bright communist tomorrow.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed further: As we have emphasized more than once, we are not looking back into the past for its own sake and, even less, without a critical eye. If I may use the popular saying, we take from the past the live fire and not the ashes, we take what serves best Bulgaria's socialist today and communist tomorrow, her peace-loving foreign policy and permanent striving to live in understanding and cooperation with all peoples, our steady policy of fraternal friendship and all-round deepening of our interrelations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

A consistent Leninist approach to the national cultural and historical heritage, an objective, scientifically grounded class estimation of the historical realities in the centuries-long social development, irreconcilability to both nihilism and the apology regarding single historical events, irreconcilability to any attempts at distorting our national history, open nature of our culture to everything valuable in the intellectual treasure-house of mankind -- these are the principles we have been firmly adhering to and continue to maintain.

He stressed that the jubilee and the implementation of the national jubilee programme has raised the historical thinking of the people at a higher level and has raised higher their sense of pride in the enormous headway made by socialist Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's pride in the fact that the jubilee has been marked in more than 100 countries, in most authoritative governmental and non-governmental organizations, at a number of high international forums. Of great importance have been the initiatives launched in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude to the whole Bulgarian people, to the CPSU and to the wide democratic public and to the governments in the capitalist and developing countries, to all outstanding political, scientific and cultural organizations and figures who joined in the Bulgarian jubilee.

On behalf of the participants in the sitting the Bulgarian head-of-state gave high assessment to the activity of the National Jubilee Committee and to its operative bureau, which was headed by Lyudmila Zhivkov until her very death.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the implementation of the chief aim of the 1300th anniversary will be continued in appropriate forms in the future, too.

"The progressive and revolutionary traditions and virtues of our people, the heroic deeds of our predecessors and contemporaries have been and will continue to be an example and inspiration for the working people in the struggle for the building up of the socialist society, for the establishment of the socialist way of life, for the formation of the new socialist personality", he said.

In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the Bulgarian people's most remarkable feature is their traditional love for peace. "In the present alarming international situation when the life and the existence of the human civilization are threatened, I want to assure all our friends, the progressive world public, that socialist Bulgaria will continue perseveringly to give her contribution to the struggle for the preservation of the peace on the planet, against the nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament, for understanding, cooperation and friendship with near and far away peoples", said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

ZHIVKOV AT STARA ZAGORA; SECRETARY RELEASED

AU241803 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] On 24 October a plenum of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee took place. The plenum, which dealt with organizational matters, was attended by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The plenum released Vasil Melev, previously Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee first secretary. from his post, because of a transfer to another responsible post. Georgi Georgiev, previously second secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, was unanimously elected Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee first secretary greeted with exceptional cordiality, Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the most important and topical tasks on the eve of the national BCP conference and on some international issues.

'U.S. ARMED INTERVENTION' AGAINST GRENADA VIEWED

LD251753 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] St. George's -- External armed intervention in revolutionary Grenada was launched today by the U.S. Administration.

Radio Free Grenada announced that at 5.50 local time, i.e. at 9.50 GMT, a group of U.S. paratroopers were dropped near the New Pearl International Airport which they managed to bring under their control after a fierce clash with Island defenders. The Grenadian Revolutionary Military Council declared general mobilization, and appealed to all island inhabitants to defend their country.

Radio Free Grenada further reported that U.S. helicopters landed at various places on the island, and announced that besides U.S. and British troops also soldiers from four Caribbean countries -- Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia and Antigua -- take part in the armed aggression. The intervention aimed at destroying the revolutionary process in Grenada, and re-installing there a neo-colonialist hegemony, was launched in the morning from Barbados.

Guyanese President Forbes Burnham, one of those who rejected an armed action against Grenada at the CARICOM conference, condemned the aggression against this small island country and said that he had warned against this development of the situation.

LENART ON CONSEQUENCES OF MISSILES DEPLOYMENT

AU241245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

['Excerpt' from a speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at an 'aktiv' of West Slovak and Bratislava functionaries of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, held in Bratislava on 20 October]

[Excerpt] Today's aktiv is meeting in an exceedingly tense international situation, permeated with the threat of a nuclear war catastophe. Day after day we hear declarations by NATO countries' politicians to the effect that their side will adhere to the timetable for the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles. The risk of a nuclear war breaking out is thus increasing and peace is becoming more fragile. The deployment would, of course, have far-reaching consequences. On the political plane, a great deal of what has been accomplished so far would gradually be removed. A dangerous and critical situation would be created, fraught with a number of conflicts. A new round of the feverish arms race would be initiated.

We, too, in Czechoslovakia would be unable to stand idly by and watch additional, new nuclear weapons, first-strike weapons, being deployed on our western border. We would have to -- and we are prepared to do it -- fully fulfill our obligations arising from the requirement to defend the socialist community.

The peace demonstration of the people of Prague and the dozens of peace rallies throughout our Republic manifest the determination of our nations to do everything to stop the forces of militarism and to save the world from falling into the abyss of a nuclear war. Our people's peace rallies at the same time demonstrate their resolute support for the endeavor expressed in the Prague Political Delcaration of the Warsaw Pact states, which place before the nations an alternative different from nuclear catastophe. They support the comprehensive set of proposals aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, halting the feverish pursuit of armaments, and at disarmament and detente; they support the policy of peaceful coexistence, which is the only sound alternative to the nuclear catastrophe.

MISSILES DEPLOYMENT TERMED 'FORCED MEASURE'

LD252337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Editor Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The Czechoslovak public has long since been following with concern the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Our people have been asking themselves with growing urgency what would be the specific countermeasures that would make it possible to face this growing threat. Now the answer has been given. The work on developing operation-tactical missile complexes on our territory is beginning. This is a logical and inevitable answer, an answer which follows countless warnings and offers of bilateral balanced disarmament on the part of the USSR and the socialist countries and a tenacious search for compromise at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe, blocked by Washington's ultimatum-like demands.

The first warnings were delivered by the socialist countries as early as 5 years ago when the trends to deviate from detente became apparent in the United States: Washington wanted to move toward disturbing the balance of forces, which formed the basis of detente. The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles was to be the key factor in changing the balance of forces and enabling Washington to act from a position of strength. The socialist countries' statements have said on many occasions since, that they could not allow such a change in the existing stability and that the only way to a truly lasting security lies in a gradual and balanced reduction of forces on both sides until complete disarmament is achieved, and in concurrently developing cooperation and strengthening mutual trust. All postwar experience shows that this stance is the correct one. The Helsinki Final Act confirms it too. The sole fact that Europe has been living in peace for almost 40 years, unprecedented in its history, is due only to the socialist countries. As a result of their strength and cohesion, they were always able to counterbalance the military advantage of the West and thus discourage the imperialist adventurers.

The USSR and its allies submitted over 20 various proposals on the issue of nuclear demilitarization of Europe. They were most comprehensively summarized in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Our general public observed with growing concern but also with indignation how they all came up against feigned deafness and malicious lack of understanding and rejection, and how the only result of the peace effort of the socialist countries was the growing cockiness, arrogance and stubborness of the other side. The wish to attain agreement was wrongly interpreted in Washington, and also in London and Bonn, as a sign of weakness and indecisiveness. Reagan, Thatcher and others then claimed that rearmament and the policy of force were the most reliable means of forcing the East to capitulate. This Western strategy is a new one. The U.S. monopoly of the nuclear bomb and later various superweapons were intended to force the East to capitulate. The very creation of NATO was to serve the aim of attaining superiority that would force the East to capitulate. As we know, this strategy failed each time because the socialist countries counterbalanced it.

As has been shown at numerous recent peace rallies, our general public does not want this dangerous competition because it leads to constant growth of tension and to the possibility of confrontation. The competition however could be abandoned only under the condition of bilateral disarmament, for nobody in our country would like to allow our country to be treated as, for example, Grenada is now being treated by the U.S. Marines. The peoples, whose subconsciousness retains forever the bitterness of the Munich tragedy, could never accept under any conditions a repeated jeopardy of its national existence without proper protection. And securing this protection is the purpose of building nuclear complexes on our territory, in cooperation with the USSR.

Leading statesmen of the West did not learn their lesson from the futility of their attempts to gain unilateral superiority and they also disregard the will of their own peoples to attain disarmament and agreement, so explicitly expressed at the current demonstrations by millions of people throughout the world. On the contrary: Lately they even stepped up their efforts to deploy the new missiles in keeping with the schedule -- as President Reagan said -- in keeping with the schedule regardless of the will of the peoples, regardless of the persistent efforts of the socialist community to attain the nuclear demilitarization of Europe, regardless of the results of the Geneva talks, regardless of common sense. Now as a concrete response they have been given a practical measure to prevent the change in the balance of forces and thus strengthen stability and security in Europe and in the world. This is a forced measure which we would rather avoid and which could undoubtedly be rescinded if the other side displayed a greater sense of realism and responsibility.

By developing nuclear complexes on our territory we care not only for our own security. Washington counted from the very outset on the possible use of its Euromissiles not only against us and our allies but also against countries in the Middle East, Africa and part of Asia, as former U.S. President Nixon admitted last week in an interview for DER SPIEGEL. Missile complexes on our territory are therefore our contribution also to the security of other states and in this way a serious obstacle to the plans of Washington strategists to unleash war in general. They make even more doubtful the possibility of waging a limited or victorious nuclear war.

The new measures, just as the previous steps to catch up militarily with the West, are solely defensive. Their sole aim is to restore balance and to deter irresponsibile adventurists. They are proof that we do not intend to passively watch attempts to plunge the world into destruction, that we are determined -- as our people affirmed at hundreds of peace meetings -- to do everything to protect life against nuclear war. More than 100 disarmament proposals of the socialist countries lie on the tables of the Western diplomats and statesmen. So far they remain unanswered. They can choose: further dangerous competition or joint efforts to attain balanced disarmament. Everybody who has not lost a sense of realism and is aware of his responsibility will know which to choose.

COMMUNIQUE ON FINNISH CP DELEGATION VISIT

AU241433 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Communique issued on 21 October at the end of a visit to the CSSR by a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja]

[Text] Talks were held in Prague from 17-21 October between a CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party (FCP) led by the party's chairman, Jouko Kajanoja. On behalf of the FCP, the talks were also attended by Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Secretariat and head of the FCP Central Committee International Department, and Pauli Hoemppi, secretary of a FCP provincial committee. On behalf of the CPCZ, the talks were attended by Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, and Radoslav Kleib, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department.

The FCP delegation was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. In the course of the talks, the two delegations exchanged information on developments in their parties and countries and assessed the possibilities for further developing cooperation between the two fraternal parties. They exchanged views on the current problems of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

The FCP delegation familiarized itself with the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people, under the CPCZ's leadership, in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in consolidating the social guarantees of the Czechoslovak working people. It expressed its conviction that only socialism ensures people's social guarantees and a full and harmonious development of man. The FCP delegation expressed appreciation for the CPCZ's efforts in further building an advanced socialist society and deepening socialist democracy. The CPCZ delegation voiced its recognition of the longstanding struggle of the FCP for the social interests of the Finnish working people and the FCP's contribution to the steadily growing movement of the Finnish people for preserving world peace and establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe as an important step toward a Europe without nuclear weapons. It wished the FCP success in preparing the forthcoming 20th party congress and voiced the conviction that its results will contribute to strengthening the party's ideological and action unity as a prerequisite for waging an effective struggle against the forces of capital and for the social and democratic demands of the Finnish working people.

The two parties expressed their concern at the aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism. Particularly dangerous is the situation that is being created in Europe. The attempts of the United States and some of its NATO allies are growing in strength to upset the existing military-strategic parity and to gain supremacy over the USSR and other socialist countries. This is also the aim behind the preparations by the United States and some other NATO countries to deploy intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. These plans are fraught with great danger, not only for the people of Europe but the world at large. Their implementation would markedly increase international tension and the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out. The two sides appreciate the endeavor of the USSR to reach a just agreement with the United States, based on equality and equal security, at the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear devices. In this connection, the two sides drew attention to the traditional, active foreign policy of peace pursued by Finland and the CSSR. Both countries stood at the cradle of the process of detente and seek its continuation and intensification on the basis of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This policy has benefited all European nations, a fact confirmed by the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. Europe must not return to the times of the cold war and military confrontation, from which there is only one step away from world catastrophe.

The two sides expressed their firm determination to mobilize all forces against the threat of a conflagration. They regard as particularly important the formation of a broad action unity of all peace-loving progressive forces. They highly value the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as its other constructive proposals to reduce armament and increase the security of states. These steps are in keeping with the will of the nations that condemn nuclear war as the greatest crime against the human race. The FCP and the CPCZ believe that the conclusion of an agreement between the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on refraining from the use of military force is of great importance. The two sides expressed their support for and solidarity with the struggle of nations for national liberation, strengthening their independence, for freedom and progress, and against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The talks between the two delegations were held in a friendly atmosphere and contributed to each side's acquainting itself with the other fraternal party's positions. The two sides expressed the wish to further develop and deepen mutual cooperation in the interest of peace, progress, and socialism.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO POPE

AU251059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22/23 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Pope John Paul II:

Your Holiness:

On the fifth anniversary of your assumption of office I convey to you my congratulations, which I combine with best wishes for your personal well-being. I am convinced that precisely in the present tense international situation your activities will impart important incentives for the preservation of world peace and for preventing a nuclear inferno, which threatens the whole of mankind.

HONECKER GREETINGS TO ISRAEL'S MEIR VILNER

AU251044 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel:

Dear Comrade Meir Vilner:

I want to convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your 65th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf. Our party praises you as a consistent defender of the interest of the working people of Israel and as a shining internationalist. During your decades of work in the party leadership, and in particular the more than 15 years of long work as general secretary, you considerably formed the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of Israel under complicated conditions.

In accordance with the general line decided by the 19th party congress in 1981, the Israeli Communists are struggling for the political aims of the workers class, the preservation of the democratic rights of all parts of the people of the country, and the social interests of the working masses. The Communist Party of Israel unswervingly opposes the confrontation and intensive armament policy of the ruling circles of the United States and Israel linked in the "strategic alliance". It untiringly struggles to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In your further responsible task I wish you, dear Comrade Meir Vilner, new party successes in the coming political struggles, creative vigor, and the best of health.

STOPH RECEIVES CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ FOR TALKS

LD252349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Oct (ADN) -- The international situation has continued to deteriorate alarmingly because of the aggressive policies of the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially the United States. This was noted by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, on Tuesday in Berlin.

These circles are trying to blackmail the socialist states politically, discriminate against them economically, and achieve military superiority over them.

Willi Stoph and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez affirmed the readiness -- announced in the declaration by the prime ministers of the socialist countries on the occasion of the 37th CEMA meeting -- to cooperate with all states in Europe and the world, with all peace-loving forces, to prevent a further escalation of the arms race. This path alone leads to a beneficial development of all nations and the whole of mankind.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that there is visible progress in the realization of the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in May 1980 and in March 1983 for the further development and deepening of fraternal relations between the two countries.

In economic cooperation, this is confirmed in the good results achieve in setting-up joint projects in Cuba, in the notable increase of trade in 1983, and in the state of preparatory work for coordinating the national economic plans for 1986-1990, which corresponds to increased demands in the development of economic relations in the forthcoming 5-year-plan period.

Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss and Cuban Ambassador Julio Garcia Olivera took part in the talk.

On the same day, the Cuban guest was received by Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Both partners praised the state of relations between the GDR and Cuba and the great benefit from the increasingly close cooperation between parties, social organizations, and state organs.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES MEETING ON UN PEACE POLICY

LD242205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- The active socialist peace policy, which is state doctrine and constitutional principle in the GDR, was affirmed on Monday in Berlin by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber. At a festive event of the presidium of the GDR Association for the United Nations on the occasion of the day of the UN and International Disarmament Week, Horst Sindermann said with reference to the GDR's 10-year membership in the world organization: "We have always felt ourselves bound by the high aims and principles of the UN Charter because they correspond with our most fundamental principles of a socialist, peace-loving state policy."

Horst Sindermann spoke of the UN's growing responsibility in face of the increased danger of war in the current situation. Its most urgent task is "to unite all efforts by peace-loving states, to mobilize all peace-promoting capabilities and reserves in order to deflect the danger of war and to remove from all nations the specter of a nuclear conflict."

Only in a relaxed international situation characterized by dialogue and trust is fruitful dialogue with all states and good-neighborliness for the benefit of the people possible. The speaker noted that there is agreement with many Western interlocutors, in spite of political differences and even opposing points of view, in the concern for peace, security, and the future of Europe. This offers the chance to work together to help reason prevail and to deflect the threatening danger. This requires practical measures against the material preparations for war.

"Everyone should be clear that the socialist states will never accept a military superiority of the other side. Those who speak for the stationing of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Eruope take on a responsibility for which they are not equal, for they have no right to play with the life of the people on our continent." Protestations of love for peace alone rare not enough to escape from the impasse of confrontation and reverse the arms spiral, Horst Sindermann said. "Today the most important measure for securing peace is disarmament, above all of nuclear weapons and their carrier systems. That is why we stand in the vanguard of those who support the UN disarmament initiative."

Sindermann characterized the USSR's numerous initiatives for arms limitation and disarmament as a real offensive to secure peace, with which the GDR agrees fully and completely. "Let us not forget the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states to conclude a treaty with the NATO countries on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations." It was also known how much hard work Erich Honecker undertook in talks with leading FRG politicians to "reach joint positions in order to defend the principle sacred to us that war should never again start from German soil." The joint appeal by the German communists of the SED, the DPD, and the SEW for the defense of the vital interests of the German people is significant. "All these initiatives and talks are based on one thought: to do everything possible for success at the Geneva negotiations, to do everything possible to prevent the stationing of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons directed against socialism. We will be active until the last minute for success at Geneva and will try to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race. At this serious time we say: Everything to save peace."

It deserves high recognition that the UN takes account of the most powerful mass movement, the movement for peace and disarmament, in its work. "The past weekend saw millions of citizens of all political and religious persuasions march in the streets of West European states. The over 100-kilometer-long chain between Stuttgart and an American missile base was unique. People held hands to show that they want to live together, not die together by American missiles," Horst Sindermann said. "We are convinced, together with all peace-loving nations, that prevention of a nuclear catastrophe is vital. But we communists are also of the firm opinion that the prevention of such self-destruction by mankind is possible. The ranks of the defenders of peace are stronger and firmer today than ever before in history. From the fighting vanguard of the working class on all continents to the world-embracing peace movement, reason and the existence of nations are being defended. Not least, there is the situation in our time that socialism on four continents is armed."

HERRMANN RECEIVES PPR DEPTUY PRIMIER KOWALCZYK

LD202221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland are determined to do everything possible on the basis of the disarmament and detente proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to prevent a nuclear inferno and to improve the international situation. This was stressed by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Professor Dr Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Democratic Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, during an exchange of views today. During the meeting, which took place in the presence of Dr Manifred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, they concurred in noting that the recent friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic by a GDR party and state delegation and the talks between Erich Honecker and Wociech Jaruzelski introduced a new stage in relations between the two states.

SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

AU251048 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the U.S. International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) visited the GDR from 19-20 October 1983 at the invitation of the GDR Ministery of University and Technical School Matters. Dr Allan Kassof, director of the U.S. institution for the international exchange of scientists, and Prof Dr Guenter Heidorn, GDR deputy minister for university and technical school matters, signed an agreement on scientific cooperation and the exchange of scientists for the years 1984-86. During the negotiations Prof Heidorn stressed that this agreement, the fifth already, also constitutes an expression of the GDR's determination to adhere to the policy of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

HAGER ADDRESSES GENERALS, OFFICERS 20 OCT

AU251055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [20 October] a conference of leading cadres took place at the National Defense Ministry which at the same time also ushered in the party study year in the National People's Army [NVA] and in the GDR Border Troops. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about the implementation of the SED's societal strategy for further fashioning the developed socialist society. "With the concept of the developed socialist society our party possesses a theoretically founded and practice-tested societal strategy for the solution of problems in both the present and future," the speaker pointed out.

What the GDR working people have achieved in a few decades, and above all since the 10th SED Congress, is unique, Hager stated. In saying this he demonstrated with numerous examples particularly the economic growth, the results achieved in the socio-political field, and the development of science, education, and culture.

Two strategic tasks are now inseparably linked with each other: the struggle to ensure peace, against the danger of a nuclear war, and the struggle for further fashioning the developed socialist society. In this context, the speaker defined the socialist armed forces as an unrenouncable peace-preserving and peace-ensuring factor.

Kurt Hager expounded in detail the interconnections between the economy, politics, and ideology. The current party elections should be thoroughly used to enhance the ideological standard of all comrades, to even more effectively fashion the political-ideological work with all working people and army members, and to further strengthen the fighting strength of all party organizations.

Tasks and results related to the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress were central to the statements made by SED Central Committee members Johannes Chemnitzer, first secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk leadership; Culture Minister Joachim Hoffmann; and Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk leadership; and by Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

'Invasion' Raises Questions

LD251812 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- MTI's commentator writes: Grenada is to be destroyed: For four years this has been the essence of the American Government policy which has spared no effort to suppress the progressive system that came to power in the small island country. Maurice Bishop's government began to "fraternize" with Cuba and the socialist countries, and pursued a policy of nonalignment and this was enough for Washington to pronounce that Grenada risks the security of the Caribbean region.

Since the military coup on October 19 Washington keeps saying that it "does not know" what political color the present government is. The United States kept repeating from the beginning that in its view "an external force, in all certainty Cuba, stood in the background of the tragic and bloody events."

Whatever Washington should offer by way of explanation of the invasion of Grenada, there is no doubt that the United States saw a "domino" in Grenada and was uneasy about the introduction of progressive reforms there and its good relations with Cuba and the socialist countries. The internal turmoil was a good excuse for the intervention.

The invasion of Grenada raises some serious questions. For example, how difficult it will be for Washington to convince its Latin American allies after what has happened that in Nicaragua, Cuba, or any other part of the world "democracy has to be restored."

Action is 'Warning Threat'

LD251951 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] What is the reason for the U.S. occupation of Grenada? Istvan Kulcsar's commentary deals with that subject:

There are examples of covert aggression, explained away with legalistic reasons, and there are also examples of overt aggression, where no attempts are made at any kind of pretense. The landing in Grenada belongs to the latter category. The army of that small country, with a population of 110,000 amounts to only a few hundred soldiers. Even if the people's militia is added to it, it still does not represent a substantial military force. Indeed, it is even less likely to be significant if we take into account the chaos that must have taken over the minds of the soldiers, the party members and the population in the wake of the coup of 10 days ago and the fratricide that has been justified on grounds of principle.

Quite clearly, it would have sufficed to send in only the forces of the surrounding Caribbean countries in order to stifle Grenada's independence. So, why has the Reagan Administration dispatched its own marines just as it did in the case of the Dominican Republic of 1965? According to all the signs, this was done to demonstrate ostentatiously to the entire world that it openly regards the Western Hemisphere as belonging to its own sphere of influence, that it will not tolerate in that region any centers of power that are opposed to it and that it will act in the same way in the future if that is considered necessary. In other words, we could say that this is a warning threat to the rebels in El Salvador and to Nicaragua and Cuba.

In comparison with that, the choice of the time for the intervention is of secondary importance, although that, too, should not be ignored. Washington chose for its armed intervention the moment when a split in the leadership of the Grenadian revolutionary forces resulted in a crisis. The American intervention is also some kind of an answer to the question that arose after the seizure of power in Grenada, namely, whether the revolutionary process is to continue in that small country. It is now certain that this will not be so. Without the intervention, it would have probably continued. At least, that must have been Washington's assessment; otherwise it would have dispatched not its marines but a greetings telegram to the Grenada capital.

KADAR LEADS PARTY-GOVERNMENT VISIT TO POLAND

LD252221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Julia Tardos report]

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar has left for Warsaw. The special train left at 2030. The members of the party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, are as follows: Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee and Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the Politburo; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw, who is joining the delegation in the Polish capital.

Our delegation has been invited for an official friendly visit by the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Council of Ministers.

Today, when a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar has just left for Warsaw, we must once again mention the great difficulties which our Polish comrades have to face. However, we can also speak with real joy about the important results of socialist renewal, as NEPSZABADSAG writes on the day of departure. It goes on to explain that the process of consolidation in Poland serves the peace and stability of Europe and increases the cohesion of the socialist community.

The relations of the Hungarian and Polish peoples are based on historical traditions, and economic contacts between the two countries were not damaged even during the shocks of the past few years. The cooperation of the two parties, just like the friendship of the two peoples, remained indivisible even during the most difficult times and will remain so in the future.

Talks at the highest level, which are about to open, are regular. After all, Wojciech Jaruzelski led a delegation to Budapest last April. Those talks, as well as the current ones, contribute to exploring all possible areas of cooperation.

Here, at the eastern railway station in Budapest, the party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar was seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, and Miklos Ovari, secretaries of the Central Committee and members of the Politburo, and by numerous other leading personalities of our political life.

MSZMP'S NEMETH ON TRADE UNION PROBLEMS

AU182047 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Current Aspects of Our Trade Union Policy; written by Karoly Nemeth"]

[Text] Our party attaches particular importance to the trade unions, its correct relationship with them. It consistently relies on the trade union movement in the struggle for the current and long-term interests of the working people. As mass organizations that gather together the overwhelming majority of wage and salary earners, the trade unions link the party with the workers class and the working masses. It is an indispensable prerequisite for the attainment of our socialist objectives that the working masses should understand, accept, and -- what is most important -- support party policy. Mutual trust and mass support constitute a source of strength for us that nothing else can replace, the cardinal guarantee for overcoming our difficulties and our continued progress.

The MSZMP, taking the requirements and possibilities of socialist construction into consideration, has settled its relationship with the trade unions on principled Marxist-Leninist foundations. Its policy has encouraged and helped the trade union movement -- building on its traditions of more than a century and on the experiences of the international trade union movement -- fulfill its mission in our country.

This is the conclusion that was arrived at by the party's Central Committee at its latest session, which reaffirmed the most important principles of our trade union policy, proven by practice, and called for their consistent continuation and adaption to greater requirements and changing conditions of socialist construction.

On Two Fronts Against Distortions

Following the liberation, the Hungarian trade union movement began to develop rapidly and vigorously on the basis of new opportunities, and it fulfilled an important role and earned considerable merit in bringing the country to its feet and aiding its democratic transformation. At the beginning of the fifties, the development of the trade union movement also came to a halt because of distortions in the policy of the Hungarian Working People's Party and the incorrect outlook that developed in respect to the trade unions. The then leaders of the party, in a sectarian manner, underestimated the trade unions and professed -- and this was clear in practice as well -- that the trade unions' task was only the implementation of resolutions and that there was no need for them to fulfill their function of representing and protecting interests, because that was fulfilled well by the party without them. This outlook greatly harmed the cause of socialism, formalized the function of the trade unions and separated them from the masses, and it deprived the party of one of its important supports.

During and after the 1956 counterrevolution, a revisionist distortion of the trade unions' role also became evident, and it took time for the role of the trade unions to be clarified in a two-front struggle. Revisionist endeavors under the slogan of "trade union independence" were aimed at turning the trade unions against the party and the socialist state and forcing them into an opposition position. The dogmatic outlook and sectarian practice played a large role in the fact that, with their demagogy, rightist forces were able to mislead and confuse even honest people. Hostile propaganda is trying to revive and nurture these views even today.

Our party rejects both a dogmatic and revisionist interpretation of the trade unions' role. It has developed and is implementing its policy toward the trade unions on the basis of the lessons obtained in its own struggles and work, relying on the Leninist outlook, and taking the experiences of the international workers movement into consideration.

In our society, the interests of the working people are expressed, represented, and protected by the party, by the government, and by the trade unions. Party policy expresses most comprehensively the interests of the workers class and the working people. It thoroughly considers the current and long-term interests of the working people, interests arising from their status as employees and owners alike. The trade unions fulfill an indispensable role in revealing, conveying, and asserting these interests.

The party's relationship with the trade unions and the content of it at any given time are determined by the joint objectives and tasks in strengthening the workers' power and socialist construction. This does not mean identical activity. Under the party's guidance, all institutions of the political system of socialism -- thus also the trade unions -- serve the workers class and the working people in a committed manner, but each autonomously according to its own mission. The party's leading role can prevail as it should if the state and social organs perform their work in accordance with their purpose.

The experiences ofmore than a quarter of a century prove that the trade unions have to be largely autonomous in order to be able to fulfill their role in socialist construction. Their mission is to deal autonomously and responsibly with the specific problems of industrial branches, vocations, and plants from the viewpoint of both the protection of interests and production alike. Their autonomy, socialist commitment, and responsibility can and must be strengthened only in harmony with each other.

It is an important lesson bearing out Leninist principles that the party must not only lead and teach the masses, but must learn from them as well. When it makes its policy accepted through the means of persuasion, it wants the working masses, at the same time, to help to shape it with their remarks and proposals. In shaping its policy and assessing the correctness of its decisions, our party takes into consideration the experiences of the trade unions, which gather together 4 and 1/2 million working people. Thus, an important social role devolves on the trade unions when they signal problems and difficulties in the course of the implementation of policy and make proposals on how to resolve and avoid them.

Our Central Committee's stance stresses that there is no need for a fundamental change in the trade unions' main functions under the present and future conditions of building a socialist society. Also in the future, the trade unions will be able to fulfill their social role if they strengthen and safeguard the workers' power, organize and mobilize their members to augment the political and economic strength of our society, represent their interests, protect the rights of the working people laid down in laws and decrees, and fulfill their educational functions.

The Central Committee has concluded that the Hungarian trade union movement is fulfilling its social and political role. The trade unions actively support party policy, because it expresses their members' interests and aspirations, and they successfully contribute to the realization of our socialist objectives. Their social base has expanded, the sphere of their function extends to produce cooperative employees and skilled worker apprentices today. There is gratifying and reassuring progress in plant and worksite trade union work, where there are further reserves for development. The selfless and responsible work of the more than half a million trade union officials and activists deserves particular recognition.

Despite progress, which is considerable, the trade unions are still not availing themselves of their opportunities in many areas. There is room for improvement in representing and protecting their members' interests, in helping to accomplish economic tasks, and in educational work alike. Trade union members are justified in wanting a brisker activity by the movement, activity that better expresses and protects their interests.

Representation of Interests

It is particularly important to strengthen and develop traditional activity in representing and protecting interests. This requires increased political sensitiveness and a responsible attitude today. The trade unions' traditional function of protecting interests is not everywhere uniformly interpreted. There are people who rigidly insist on the previous interpretation of this function, while justification for this traditional activity of protecting interests is questioned by others. This shows that one cannot disregard changing circumstances in the fulfillment of tasks in protecting interests. For instance, it is not easy to protect the daily interests of working collectives while at the same time supporting technological-technical progress. It is not easy simultaneously to safeguard the achievements of full employment and the rational employment of manpower. Intensive management requires from the trade unions that they represent the requirement of full employment at the national economic level and not at individual enterprises and, in particular, not at enterprises that are operating inefficiently.

Our party supports the development of the representation and protection of interests and the trade unions' endeavor to adapt themselves to changing conditions also in this respect. In our position today, the protection of interests is more complex than it was a few years ago. When maintaining the standard of living is in the foreground, and this requires greater efforts than heretofore, we must reconsider our achievements. The trade unions must set priorities for what they should continue to insist on, for which obtained rights and benefits they should perhaps modify their previous position on, and for the accomplishment of which new tasks they can make realistic proposals to the state and economic leadership. The trade union movement should develop independent ideas and positions that reflect the views and proposals of its members and are consistent with the country's means.

In a more difficult situation, when the tension between just requirements and possibilities for satisfying them is greater, we should realistically expect the clash of interests to grow stronger. The party expects the communists occupied in trade union positions to regard, as before, bringing interests to the surface and analyzing, correlating, and asserting them as one of their main tasks. Let them assume a greater role in exposing and resolving the contradictions that accompany development. Let them consistently represent the interests of various groups and strata. Let them correlate them with due consideration to social interests and let them help resolve conflicts with the means of the movement and in a constructive manner.

In our country, the rights of trade unions are secured by law, and application of their rights enables unions to properly represent and defend their members' interests. Thus the harmony between rights and obligations is increasingly realized. There are cases, however, where some trade union officials, stewards, and activists do not have adequate knowledge of the rights and hesitate in their application. It can be generalized that few members exercise their right of initiative, recommendation and control, and that timidity is reflected in reports on the activity of the job-site leaders, too.

Among the legitimate rights of the trade unions, I would stress the right of veto, the exercise of which requires major political responsibility. The application in due time of the veto enables them to avoid mistakes and deepening of conflicts.

Representing the working community, the trade union syndicate can exercise objection and veto against possible violations of law and incorrect actions. In such cases the measures objected to cannot be carried out until the superior economic and trade union committees have been, and still are, applying the veto right in cases of inadequately prepared adjustment of the norms, decisions on wages, and internal organization of work and manpower redistribution. Last year, the veto right was exercised in 170 cases, mostly with justification. The majority of these cases could have been avoided with more careful work and timely reconciliation.

Formalism Must Be Shed

Even in the past the trade union movement has assumed a share of the work of economic construction and contributed to strengthening the economic foundations of our society. The situation now demands that it better adapt its activity to the changing conditions and the requirements of the further development of intensive management and our system of economic macromanagement. This calls primarily for an intensification of the role and activity of plant and enterprise trade union organs in taking the initiative. Trade union groups, basic organizations, and stewards' bodies should deal more systematically with tasks of production and management and the consolidation of work discipline, and see that material and moral recognition for individuals and collectives is more proportionate with performance and the quantity, quality, and difficulty of the accomplished work.

In earlier periods, socialist competition played an important role in achieving our social and economic goals. In the most recent years we witness socialist competition coming to a sudden standstill. Debates are being held in wide circles concerning its place, role and future, partly because its content has become unclear due to its formal features. One hears such opinions, too, that decline in competitions is the result of more moderate economic development and changing circumstances. There is indeed such a connection, but it would be a mistake to attribute the standstill only to this. The root of the matter is the movement was unable to renew itself, which was not the workers' fault. There are clear reasons for this, too. In many places, moral qualities, initiatives stemming from below, self-assumed activity, and enthusiasm are not adequately appreciated.

Socialist competition can become a driving force only when its goals at working places are strongly linked to the accomplishment of the most important economic tasks. The socialist competition and socialist brigade movement must be freed from the shackles of formality because sham-achievements and window-dressing methods lead to and strengthen cynicism, particularly among the youth. The people can and must be mobilized, challenged to competition and organized for social work solely for logical goals.

Since competition is a job-site movement, the work collectives should have major autonomy in organization, appraisal, and estimation of the people's work and behavior and their material and moral reward. The economic leaders have a vital role and responsibility in realization of the conditions. The trade union and party organizations should see to it that they strengthen the spirit of community, respect for work, vocational honor, voluntary activity, and desire for action.

Let Us Strengthen Workplace Democracy

The development of socialist democracy, including the strengthening of workshop and workplace democracy, constitutes one of the most important possibilities and means for making the activeness of the working people unfold. Our experiences prove that the trade unions fulfill well the representation of the work collective in the exercising of workplace democracy.

Basically, the present organizational form, which is built around the stewards and the bodies of stewards, is consistent with requirements. However, the elected trade union organs and office holders must rely more on the members' views. This presupposes constant information and consultations prior to decisionmaking, and a continuous, lively, and close relationship. The enhancement of enterprise and workplace independence calls even more for an extensive participation of local collectives in management, decisionmaking, the supervision of implementation, and assessment of the work of economic managers -- and makes these possible. Frank disclosure of problems and advance information about local affairs and ideas are indispensable prerequisites for enabling the working people to avail themselves of their rights at the forums of factory democracy. If economic managers -- as many of them already do -- rely more boldly on the collectives and set specific tasks for them, they can obtain great support for the accomplishment of tasks.

The party is primarily responsible for the prevalence of workplace democracy. The fact that democratic conditions in the party positively affect the atmosphere at places of work is of fundamental significance. The party organizations and communists must pay great attention to a substantive function of the strengthening of party democracy and the system of forums of workplace democracy.

Raising the standard of trade union educational activity has always been important and is particularly timely today. Lenin regarded the trade unions as the "schools of communism" and interpreted this extensively, in a complex manner. Thus, education is not a separate part of trade union work and cannot be narrowed down, for instance, to education within trade union frameworks. The trade unions must be able, with their entire activity, to shape the awareness of the working people, spread the world outlook of the workers class, aid the gaining of ground of the socialist way of thinking and acting, and suppress manifestations at variance with the collective. That is why the trade union movement is a training school, we might say, an educational workshop which, during practical work, develops the traits and abilities required for building a socialist society.

It is an old pedagogical principle that, however, is valid today as well, that work educates one best. Strengthening, on a social scale, the prestige of work and of places of work, and, relying on the industriously working majority, consolidating work discipline are decisive in solving our problems.

A great reserve of the further development of the trade union movement is making the activeness of the approximately 4 and 1/2 million organized working people extensively unfold. In the past years, this was served by the new organizational structure, the considerable increase of the role of stewards, and the more vigorous assertion of the characteristics of industrial branches. It is now necessary to go further in socializing work, strengthening its character as a movement, and tightening the relationship between trade union leaders and members. This can be served by a more substantive and systematic organizational life of basic trade union organizations, their democratic debating spirit, and a development of their initiatory ability. Trade union activity should be made more public to enable members to become better acquainted with the work of leading bodies and feel that the trade unions are their own. Politicization, debating, and persuasion must be given a greater role in the elected bodies.

While retaining the industrial branch principle, the organizational structure of trade unions must be continuously adapted to requirements. The criticism is justified that the trade unions do not devote themselves sufficiently to vocational and professional interests and that they, subsequently, become indistinct and watered down among the interests of plants, enterprises, and industrial sectors. It should be seen to that vocational interests are more clearly expressed and correlated with each other.

The Hungarian trade unions are pursuing an assiduous international activity. Through their multifaceted relations, they provide a picture at international forums of the domestic practice of the building of socialism, the role they fulfill in society, their rights, and their prevalence. By their initiatives and work for international solidarity, peace, and security, they have earned recognition in the international trade union movement. Continuing on the path they have been following, let them render international activity even more purposefully, develop their cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions, and expand their relations with the trade unions operating in the developing and advanced capitalist countries.

The Work of the Communists in the Trade Unions

By assessing the trade unions' situation and activity, we evaluate, at the same time, the activity of the party and the communists in this field. The party created the political conditions for the trade unions' autonomy, and the communists carry out honorably their party assignments and successfully work in their function. Nevertheless, we must self-critically talk about the inadequacies in party leadership. A number of party organizations and party members are insufficiently aware of the principles and practices of party leadership. This leads to attitudinal and procedural problems. It still happens that the trade unions' autonomy is violated by unjustified interference, a sort of patronizing. In certain cases a lack of understanding of the trade unions' role and sphere of authority can be found. Some party members find it a fault and ask why the party organizations and party stewards do not have rights and possibilities similar to those of the trade union stewards. In certain cases, the party organizations make decisions also on issues which come into the trade unions' competence and do not require party opinion.

Raising the standard of party guidance is an indispensible prerequisite for further development of the trade union movement. The trade unions cannot do without the party's ideological-political guidance; their goals can be achieved only through the assertion of the party's leading role and policy, along with socialist development. Our experiences prove that correct relations between the party and the trade unions can develop only on the basis of the party's policy, which is free of distortions, its practice, and its proven style of work, and on the basis of mutual trust. The party will continue to assert its policy by ideological-political means and through the communists active in the trade unions in the future, too. That means political influencing and requires continuous orientation and persuasion work. The party must see to it that the political conditions for the trade unions' autonomous activity are present everywhere and that they may exercise their rights assured by law. It must be made known that these are rights the working people exercise through the trade unions. The party organizations should defend the trade union officials when they support the upholding of our law and the just and reasonable interests of the working people. They must be encouraged and helped to take a firm stand against unfounded and unjust demands and, taking into consideration the real situation, to represent with responsibility the working people's interests.

In our country, relations between the trade unions and state economic organs are settled on the basis of principles. It is the party organizations' obligation to promote continuous, substantive cooperation between the state, economic, and trade union organs. They should ensure that the positions of trade union and state organs adjust themselves to reality, harmonize, and obtain proper political support. If necessary, the party organs and organizations should take it upon themselves carefully and thoroughly to analyze disagreements occurring in the course of work and politically to aid in solving the problems. Trade union opinions and suggestions should be paid more attention to for a more thorough preparation of the political decisions, and at the same time, the communists active in the trade unions should receive adequate political information for their work. Our party will continue to do its utmost in the future, too, to see to it that the trade unions suitably fulfill their mission.

ECONOMY, UNITY SUBJECT OF COMMENT BY SFRY

AU251809 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 83 p 6

[Milos Corovic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, Oct -- Hungary has entered a very delicate state of development when, on the one hand, it wants to maintain at least an essentially slowed progress in development, while, on the other, it is felt that those forward-driving forces have slackened, meaning that the greatest achievement would be that the present situation not worsen.

Naturally, this is, in the given circumstances, difficult to achieve and the party and government in a clear dialogue with the nation do not hide how different everything is today from how it used to be, and to what extent the efforts of all people are necessary to remain on the level reached. All decisions and conclusions lead to the same thing: We must work more to maintain even what we have now and what we are getting now -- and we are not getting more than 3-4 years ago. The world crisis, it is said further, has affected us and is affecting us. We are constantly in a situation that we must lessen shocks from abroad by increased efforts, but at the same time these shocks have revealed our weaknesses that in the past we managed to somehow hush up.

New Methods Are Being Sought

Concretely, Hungarians are investing all their efforts to maintain the standard of living at the 1980 level, and this by itself speaks about a stagnation which threatens to destroy certain notions about Hungary as a country which of all socialist countries is most easily mastering numerous difficulties.

Undoubtedly, certain basic premises of Hungarian political life have been put to a serious test, primarily, the main one with which all the past successes are linked and which has been considered the guarantee of future prosperity: national consensus.

Many Open Problems

Everything is different now. How does consensus look? What to do to preserve it? The nation's unity is not a fact given once and for all. Hungarian political and ideological thought allows open discussions about this relatively new phenomenon, and about possible repercussions, without hiding all the dangers that threaten if things turn in an unsuitable direction. It is clear that material development cannot be returned to the earlier rates, and that for a longer period it is necessary to count on "lean years." An allied policy of all classes and strata, which would be a different name for national consensus, presupposes, however, much more than what could be described only as an abandoning of the earlier rigid models and the establishment of more rational frameworks for expressing national values.

There are many unsolved problems and topics and, among the, first place is taken by the role of the party, the activity of its mechanism through which it is necessary to achieve the leading role, but without any commanding. As is realized in the party leadership itself, the present time is delicate for all the responsibility must be spread to several subjects, active and conscious subjects.

Viewed in this way, if one proceeds from the correct but rather generalized slogan that the party must lead and not command, then in real life it comes to its desired transformation: The party and its organs must not "solve topics and cases," but they must pursue politics. This can be politics on a higher and lower level. But the solving of day-to-day problems, professional and other, is not the party's duty.

All roads obviously lead to a general goal, and this is a democratization of live in circumstances when the national consensus should be realized not only under materially more difficult conditions, but also when diverse interests exist (and are recognized) in the society -- group-like, individual, class, and professional interests, as well as when different ideological approches exists. Such a deliberation unavoidably leads to admitting and asserting discussion as a prerequisite for a real and not merely mechanical unity of the nation, and it leads to asserting an allied policy on new foundations.

If in the name of realizing national consensus more democracy is sought in the party, which must also strengthen unity in its ranks, but not a mechanical unity, then this also refers to the other political forces and other subjects in the society, such as the trade unions, the PPF, various associations, and professional organizations, which all together and each individually seek a stronger confirmation and a determination of their identity -- which means more independence and free scope for their own expressing.

The phenomenon that Hungary -- in a situation when in many fields of economic life unavoidable restrictions are being imposed -- declines to introduce similar restrictions in the ideological, political, and cultural fields (as chief ideologist Gyorgy Aczel explained) only confirms a developed concept that coercion and restraint cannot yield positive results primarily on that basic plane -- unity of the nation.

ARTICLE EXAMINES STEPS FOR EQUITABLE FEED SUPPLY

WA261530 Budapest MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 36, 7 Sep 83 p4

[Summary] In the course of a recent interview, Dr Jozsef Bagi, director of the Grain Trust, was asked what plans had been made to ensure an uninterrupted supply of feed, to maintain market equilibrium, and prevent this year's drought from driving up feed prices. Bagi said that fixed prices would probably be set to prevent areas which produced surplus feed from profiting at the expense of regions where yields were far below expectations. "Grain yields were higher than in 1982 as well as of generally better quality.

"Precise figures for corn are unavailable so far. However, in the past, when corn yields were high, farms sold 30 percent of their harvest; average to poor yields resulted in sales of 25-28 percent. This year presents a mixed picture: Certain parts of Transdanubia had good yields; yields were poor in spots of Bacs-Kiskun, Bekes, Hajdu-Bihar and Pest counties and in all of Csongrad and Szolnok counties. Average yields are expected in the remaining counties. Consequently corn sales are expected to be lower than usual. Because of this, county leaders and the grain industry are analyzing the feed situation and all grain buyers and mills are preparing their own annual balances. This will enable the Trust to pinpoint areas of shortages and surpluses. Efforts will be made to stock granaries, now at harvest time, in those regions where potential feed shortages are evident.

"When we say that the feed supply is adequate, we mean that there is sufficient feed grain to maintain the standards of livestock raising. However, the makeup of feed will be different: The grain industry is to increase production of mixed feed by 8 - 10 percent which will lead to more rational utilization of available supplies." Despite the fact that the Grain Trust is responsible for providing smooth, adequate supply at 5,000 national outlets, no letup in its performance will be permitted even this year because "it must meet the needs of the household plot farmers and small private producers. These customers buy 1.6 million - 1.8 million tons of feed from the grain selling and milling industry outlets. The large farms contribute to outlet supplies by selling approximately the same amount of feed. Mixed feeds account for 65 - 70 percent of outlet sales. Bran and feed grain account for the balance. No changes are expected in this ratio."

The goal, according to Dr Bagi, is to provide small producers with the feed selection of their choice. "To do this, it is necessary to prevent accumulation of superfluous reserves. Past experience with feed sales indicates that the small producers will not attempt to do this. We, ourselves, know that the household plot and small producers are the most sensitive sector of agriculture. If the livestock population begins declining there, it will require great effort to restore it to its original level. We are doing everything possible to prevent this."

LAZAR RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS

LD260052 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI) -- Istvan Horvath, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, paid visits on Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly.

MATERIALS ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN GRENADA

PAP Statement

LD252206 Warsaw PAP in English 2308 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Oct -- The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has been authorized to issue the following statement:

Exploiting the internal events in Grenada and under the pretext of protecting its (?multinations) the Reagan administration has commited an act of aggression against the small Caribbean state.

The U.S. imperialism from the very beginning could not come to terms with the process of progressive changes which were taking place in Grenada from 1979 and was using threats against the authorities of that country. The military intervention of the United States constitutes another proof of the policy of strength, breach of the generally binding norms in international relations and violation of sovereignty and independence of other nations.

Poland resolutely condemns this act of aggression against Grenada and demands that the armed intervention be discontinued forthwith and that the foreign troops withdraw from that country.

Warsaw TV Views Actions

LD251914 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. armed intervention has been dressed up as a joint action by the so-called combined Caribbean forces, although the islands neighboring Grenada do not possess armies in the full sense of the word.

Tiny Grenada has been a thorn in the flesh of U.S. policy for 4 years, since it broke away from Washington's tutelage. Reagan has frequently accused Bishop's government of having established close relations with Cuba and the USSR. Now it is being insinuated in turn that this was Bishop's undoing. After his death he became an allegedly pro-American victim.

The final decision concerning the invasion was made after the tragic events in Lebanon and is logically linked with them. The Reagan administration, criticized for its Middle East policy, has decided to show off with an easy success in the Caribbean.

Illustrates Imperialism

LD252003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaragua has officially put forward the demand for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council in order to examine the question of the invasion of the Republic of Grenada by the U.S. Army. [as heard] The council is expected to meet this evening.

The armed operation by the powerful United States against the small but insufficiently submissive Grenada illustrates the face of imperialism in particularly dramatic circumstances without disguise or mask. Those who land on Grenada with their rattling arms had wanted to turn the declaration on human rights, freedom, and democracy, the sovereignty of nations, and God's commandments into their propaganda weapon -- today they are demonstrating in deeds their deceitful attitude toward those values.

One can hardly fail to mention Chile, where 10 years ago the legally and democratically elected progressive president was killed by fascist assassins who acted on Washington's orders. One can hardly fail to mention Guatemala and El Salvador -- all the countries of that region held in the iron grip of imperialism.

The U.S. landing on the sovereign and independent but insufficiently submissive Grenada is not just a problem of the region of the Caribbean and Latin America. It is a dangerous act of superpower cock-sureness. It is a warning for all those who would like to link the future of their countries and their own future with the deceitful U.S. peace and freedom slogans.

CEMA MEETING REVIEWED BY COMMENTATOR, MINISTER

Klejn Commentary

AU251404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22/23 Oct 83 p 1

[Zbigniew Klejn commentary: "It Still Is Not Too Late!"]

[Text] A declaration was made at the CEMA session in Berlin in which the premiers of CEMA member-states drew attention with complete openness and responsibility to the consequences of making threats.

The wording of this declaration is not intended for the sake of any improvised propaganda and its authors are not trying to frighten anyone. They are outlining the unavoidable results of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, planned for the end of the year, in cautious and simple words that are as straightforward as possible, but also gravely serious.

The new stage of the arms race will not only bring with it a military threat with the possibility of the nuclear destruction of the world, but the drastic aggravation of the world situation that this threat would provoke would also cause repercussions in international politics and the domestic politics of separate countries that are characterized by growing hostility and suspicion. The U.S. desire to overthrow the balance of power in Europe by force, a balance that was based on the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, would also present a threat to our Western frontiers, because this is the logic behind the increasingly important role of the FRG as the chief European ally of the U.S., a role that opens up an unlimited field of action for the revisionist and revanchist forces of that country.

No one in the West can deceive themselves into thinking that socialist countries will be indifferent to the arms race that has been imposed on them. We have said quite enough on this subject and our words have been suitably grave. But the burden of the arms race is, according to the ideas of the imperialists, supposed to reflect on the economy and social progress of the socialist countries. The more resources plowed into weapons, the fewer apartments there will be, fewer machines and fertilizers for agriculture, and consequently less bread. We already experienced this during the previous "cold war." The older generation can still remember the price our nation paid for not allowing a "hot war" to take place on the threshold of the forties and the fifties. The appeal made by the PZPR Central Committee, which draws attention to the dangerous development of the international situation, was adopted at the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum and clearly stresses that "states belonging to the Warsaw Pact have declared that they will take the necessary steps in order to maintain the balance of power in Europe...and are aware of the material, political, and moral consequences of this step should they be forced to make it...." For there is no price to pay for maintaining peace.

But everyone will pay for intensifying the arms race. The leaders of CEMA governments are drawing the international communities' attention to the fact that the arms race imposed on us by imperialism will have a direct effect on the economy of the whole world. Increased arms will lead the world to increased inflation and unemployment, as well as decrease in the standard of living in both developed countries and the rest. Those who would suffer this most severely would be the inhabitants of the Third World countries, who comprise three-quarters of the world's population and who could not then count on the aid for their development that is so essential, or could not even maintain the living conditions they have had until now, however modest they were.

There is only one way out: to put a stop as soon as possible to the arms race which is growing to an unprecedented level. The premiers who met in Berlin point out that there is still a chance to adopt the solutions that would be beneficial for all sides and which were announced in the 5 January 1983 Prague declaration and the 28 June 1983 Moscow declaration, as well as all the other proposals that have the same aim in mind. This is because the basic problem now facing humanity is the kind of agreement that eliminates the threat of increasing the nuclear arsenal in Europe and reinforces the stabilization of the military situation and the balance of forces.

It is in this aim that the government leaders of CEMA member-countries are demanding that the Geneva talks continue until they produce results, because the chance of reaching an agreement is still feasible. It is necessary, however, that the new U.S. missiles not be deployed in Europe until this time because it was their planned deployment that caused such a huge rise in tension. It was also on this condition that the USSR said it was ready to maintain its self-declared unilateral freeze on its own intermediate missiles in Europe along with their gradual reduction.

The Berlin declaration is a direct appeal to the good sense and feeling of responsbility of all the governments in the world. There is still a chance of stopping the course of action that will bring a drastic worsening in the living conditions of the peoples of the world, and even their future destruction. The realization of this is now spreading to increasingly wider circles of the public who express their feelings in countless protests and demonstrations. It is high time that all governments become aware of the existing threat and the responsibility they have for it.

Zieba Views Sessions

LD260039 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Oct -- Agriculture was one of the three main topics discussed by the 37th CEMA session held in Berlin recently, along with energy and raw materials, Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba told PAP.

Among the reasons for this high priority accorded to agriculture minister Zieba listed the need to speed up food production so that it does not lag behind the overall production growth, the need to make better use of international cooperation and division of tasks in agriculture and related fields, and the need to achieve well-grounded food security in view of the aggravating international situation.

On this latter question Minister Zieba said: 'Both as a country and as an alliance we must achieve a well-grounded food security which is an element of general security (in view of) the aggravating international situation and resorting by some Western states to the "food weapon" in contravention of the generally accepted principles of international trade and cooperation. The restrictions applied to Poland by the U.S. Administration are a vivid example of that."

Elaborating on the specific subjects of inter-CMEA cooperation agreed on at the Berlin session, Minister Zieba listed work on new, high-yield varieties of plants, production of seeds of all the basic agricultural plants, upgrading animal stock through artificial insemination, development of equipment for fresh water fishing, etc.

The session adopted over a dozen new agreements concerning cooperation and specialization in research, development, and production of new kinds of machinery and equipment for all types of agricultural and related work. It also expanded and updated several existing agreements in this field, Minister Zieba said.

The agreements also cover questions of fertilizer production, that of plant protection agents and other chemicals applied in food production and processing.

Speaking on the role of Poland at the session and in the inter-CMEA cooperation, the minister said that "we took an active part in the work of the session. Our partners showed interest in and friendly attitude towards our affairs. Just as they extended ad hoc assistance to us some time ago, now they showed interest in stepping up cooperation. Poland can become an increasingly appreciated partner by taking an active part in the majority of international agreements and forms of cooperation. We do have scientific achievements which are of interest to our partners. The progressing stability of life in Poland has restored our indispensable effectiveness in cooperation which has been appreciated by other countries," Minister Zieba stressed.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON WESTERN SANCTIONS

AU251439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22/23 Oct 83 p 3

[Report on interview given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, to Bogdan Mikolajczyk: "Who Will Foot the Bill for Sanctions?" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Press publications and the statements made by representatives of the Polish authorities on the subject of the one-sided illegal sanctions applied against Poland by Washington and on the subject of the losses suffered by our economy continue to elicit a very remarkable response from the Western mass media, including the subversive media broadcasting in Polish, such as Radio Free Europe.

One subject of the attacks made by these media was the interview given to TRYBUNA LUDU by Stanislaw Dlugosz on 2 August 1983. We have asked S. Dlugosz to take a stand on the Western "polemics."

[Dlugosz] If we ignore hypocritical rhetoric and primitive invectives, which are experiencing a renaissance in Western propaganda and general political culture, the top feature of Western activities are attempts to present the true intentions of the authors of sanctions, primarily the U.S. Administration, in a slanted way. These intentions are thoroughly political (the West did not conceal this fact when it introduced the sanctions) that is, the blocking of loans was meant to influence the development of the situation in Poland in such a way as to make it consistent with U.S. global interests and at odds with Polish national interests.

Attempts are also being made to prove to all and sundry, and especially to us Poles, that these discriminatory decisions are directed against the authorities and not against our people.

[Mikolajczyk] Western propaganda continues to doubt the size of our economic losses caused by the sanctions....

[Dlugosz] Work is continuing to accurately calculate these losses, which differ from place to place. We have published initial estimates of these losses valued between several and 10 and 19 billion dollars, depending on whether we calculate them in terms of 1 year or 2 years or whether we take into account direct losses or indirect losses, which can be increased by the so-called multiplying effect. This means that indirect losses include not only the value of the component parts whose import was canceled by restrictions, but also the value of the finished goods that our industry could have produced if such component parts could have been imported.

The current state of the work on detailed calculations, which will soon be completed, confirms the correctness of the initial estimates. The sanctions, which have drastically reduced our imports, caused us to lose an important part of our annual national income.

The large-scale process by which we continue to adapt our economy to new conditions, the use of domestic reserves, and the intensive development of CEMA cooperation, especially of cooperation with the USSR, are producing visible results, as attested to by the monthly communiques issued by the Main Statistical Office on the state of industrial production. In a word, we are not sitting tight, just registering our losses. Nevertheless, the sanctions are costing us enormous losses, and all those who contribute to them should be made responsible for them.

[Mikolajczyk] The West and some of our domestic "experts" have proclaimed the thesis that Poland is now trying to exert pressure on the capitalist countries to make them help us because only their help can restore our economy....

[Dlugosz] I know these voices, but they are untrue voices. We have not tried and are not trying to secure any special gestures. We demand and will consistently demand that we be treated on an equal footing and that all pressure or attempts to interfere in our internal affairs be abandoned. Equally untrue are other speculations of Western propaganda, namely those that allege that while we say that we have material securities to meet our just claims for compensation of our losses, we supposedly continue to threaten not to pay our debts.

We are ready at any time to hold talks on settling our debts in a realistic way that would respect the interests of our creditors and would not hinder and check our efforts to overcome our recession. In contrast to our Western partners, Poland has never threatened them. We believe that the construction of just and equal economic relations must provide for eliminating all economic restrictions as a source of exacting political concessions.

URBAN ON KADAR VISIT, MISSILES IN PACT STATES

LD252108 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 Oct -- Poland's Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban told foreign journalists at the start of his weekly news conference here today that a Hungarian party and state delegation headed by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Janos Kadar is going to arrive on an official visit to Poland tomorrow morning, October 26, at the invitation of the PUWP CC, the Polish Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

"The visit is a momentous event in Poland's life", stressed Minister Urban and continued: "We presume it will strengthen Polish-Hungarian friendship and tighten cooperation. Janos Kadar is an outstanding figure in the international working class movement. He is also a statesman who enjoys great respect and personal sympathy among an overwhelming part of Polish society. In this connection, the visit has aroused substantial interest in Poland."

In reply to a question whether the Soviet Union had consulted with the Polish Government on the starting of preparations for the deployment of tactical-operational missiles on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia and whether such systems would possibly be installed in Poland, Minister Jerzy Urban said that "these issues were discussed within the Warsaw Treaty and consultations on the subject have been going on (?with respect to) all the issues linked with the consolidation of the defensive system of the Warsaw Treaty states in connection with the progressing danger ensuing from new arms buildup moves made by the NATO countries."

Answering a question whether the Polish Government does not, however, rule out the possibility of starting preparation for the deployment of tactical-operational missiles in Poland, Minister Urban stressed that the decisions taken refer only to the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. But he added: "Poland is ready to add its contribution to the defensive system of the Warsaw Treaty in a form which will be subject to arrangements within the Warsaw Treaty Organization."

Minister Urban said next that under the Amnesty Law some 500 persons so far decided to disclose their criminal activity.

When asked about the issue of an underground activist, Zbigniew Janas's wife, who lodged a complaint on being maltreated during an investigation at one of Warsaw's militia stations, which was meant to force her husband to come out of hiding, the government press spokesman said "The minister of internal affairs received Bogumila Janas' complaint to the effect that she was beaten up", and said the investigation procedure continues at present. The complaint relates to the activity of the voivodship office for internal affairs in Warsaw, he added.

Answering a question on the prospective trial of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders, Mister Urban recalled that on September 28 the prosecutor's office filed the indictment to the court and on October 8 the indictment was transmitted to the counsels for the defence and the defendants to collect their evidence applications.

Such applications have already been filed by Adam Michnik and Henryk Wujec, who asked to have an opportunity to additionally review the records of the proceedings. On October 13 the request was approved, and the two will have the indictment at their disposal till November 15. Also, additional evidence applications from the counsels for the defense and defendents are coming in. As long as defendants study the records, the date of the trial cannot be settled, Minister Urban declared.

The government spokesman also denounced some recent Western reports on Poland, and sharply protested the [words indistinct] of report that AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE published to the effect that a group of Polish officers opposed the [word indistinct] by the Polish authorites. Minister Urban described the AFP report, which quoted an unsigned letter printed in one underground paper, as untrue and the source on which it relied -- as ridiculous and not serious in terms of journalism.

The minister also branded "untrue" the BBC report saying that Polich writers who fail to joint the new Polish Writers' Union ZLP will be deprived of food coupons and compensation bonuses. "Welfare matters have not been and will not be related to the membership of the new writers' union, and such reports are instigation based on untrue information". Food coupons, compensation bonuses and all other welfare issues for professional writers in Poland are now being handled by the custondian's office. From June 1984 these powers will be taken by another institution, the minister explained.

Answering a question which referred to the alleged boycott of U.S., Norwegian, and West German music by the Polish radio and changes in the radio programme as a sign of protest against Lech Walesa's nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize, Minister Urban said "the Polish Government has not issued any recommendations to its state-owned radio to eliminate any kind of music".

The minister pointed out, however, that the deteriorating political relations among nations are bound to entail the deterioration of relations in science and culture. "I can hear American music on my radio," the minister said, but remarked that "I cannot rule out that some changes in the programme were introduced as a reaction of the radio's music programmes department, if rumor has it that way".

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EVALUATES U.S. RESTRICTIONS

LD242215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] At today's session the Government Presidium analyzed the policy of restrictions, hostile to Poland, conducted by the U.S. Administration, and under its pressure also undertaken to varying extents by a number of NATO states. The effects of these restrictions on our economy and their influence on the life of Polish society were evaluated, and a number of relevant decisions made.

The Government Presidium was also briefed on a report on the state of readiness of the municipal economy and housing for the winter and made decisions on the reconstruction and modernization of the mineral fertilizers and plants protection means industries. The Council of Ministers draft on the supply of materials and technology in 1984-198(?5) was approved.

MATERIALS ON 13TH PZPR PLENUM PUBLISHED

Romanik Speech

AU251112 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Oct 83 p 4

[Speech by Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and miner at the Siemianowice coal mine in Katowice Voivodship, "deposited with the minutes of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum"; no date given]

[Text] There has been an increase of serious shortcomings in ideological work for many years. These shortcomings became the basis for the development of activities by forces hostile to socialist Poland. They are also the cause of the existing state of social and political consciousness among part of the public, which maintains a passive attitude to the process of our country's emerging from the crisis. The effect of our ideological work on society proved to be temporary, and superficial. We, the workers, are now seeing the disputes that titled personalities are having in sociopolitical weeklies. They concern great ideological issues that are far-removed from daily life. They discuss, for example, whether we are dealing with a Marxist crisis, or a crisis of Marxism. At the same time their comrades from primary party organizations cannot find any material or reports on the problems stemming from current party work. One needs a searchlight to spot any literary works that see current Polish issues from our point of view.

I have been observing the great damage that antisocialist propaganda has done all around me, especially among inexperienced people, the young, and the workers. An urgent task is to expose the opponents of ideology by tearing off the masks they use. Today, it is not enough to state in our propaganda that a person or an ideology is antisocialist. It is necessary to prove that antisocialist means anti-Polish. Then we will attract patriotically-thinking Poles to support our arguments.

It is easy to discuss Marxism "at the top." But it is more difficult to raise this subject "at the bottom." My work colleagues come to me and say: We are living in a state that is governed by workers' authorities. Why then does a person who produces ugly plastic knick-knacks, for example, earn several times more than a hard-working miner does at the coal face? Can I show the unity of our ideology with our economy when replying to a question that has been put in such a way? The high profitability of work that is marginal from the social point of view, work that demands neither skill, nor talent, nor a high input of labor, is not in keeping with our principles, because it favors the rise of the lower middle-classes [drobnomieszczanstwo] whose delusive ideals also pervade the workers' class. Such traditional standards as diligence, straight-forwardness, and honesty should be protected. They should also be promoted by the mass media. Our welfare shapes our consciencenes and if there is no suitable proportion between various jobs then it will be difficult to keep workers' standards alive. Fair distribution of the national income hinges on a distribution that is in accordance with, among other things, work input, talent, difficulties, and social benefit from it. In Slask and Zaglebie they are drawing attention to the fact that we are still far from such a distribution.

Report on Cadre Policy

AU251254 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15/16 Oct 83 p 5

["Text" of speech by Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the Central Committee Cadre Department, at the 14 October session of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw: "Cadre Policy Principles"]

[Text] Comrade First Secretary, comrades: The implementation of the ninth congress programs depends primarily on men and women and their activities. We also know that men and women make errors, and that is why -- in order to overcome the distortions and errors committed in the work with cadres in the seventies -- the party is consistently restoring the Leninist principles of cadre policy and is implementing them in its daily work in accordance with the ninth congress programmatic line.

This is because the practice of the seventies demonstrated that the rules of cadre policy were not consistently observed and were freely interpreted and even distorted. The completely justified criticism in this regard applied not so much to the theoretical foundations of cadre policy, as to a lack of perseverance and consistency in implementing the principles of this policy and, mainly, to the deformation of these principles by pressure groups.

The ninth congress resolution enjoined us to formulate new principles of cadre policy. In the course of implementing this task, we are now presenting to the Central Committee a draft entitled "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy." The main principles of this policy are: its class character; the provision for conditions necessary to develop cadres; and collective decisionsmaking on the strength of evaluations as objective as possible by men and women and the implemention of these decisions in an open way in line with valid laws.

"The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" and other documents concerning the implementation of these principles were subjected to intensive work and extensive consultations for almost 2 years. The team appointed by the Central Committee Cadre Department took effective advantage of observations and proposals submitted during discussions of the successive drafts of cadre policy principles. That is why the documents submitted to you today can be regarded as mature and of great significance for the party in playing its guiding role in society and in improving its leading role in the socialist state. These documents concern thousands and thousands of persons who hold leading posts and indirectly concern those whose activities, work, achievements, and conditions depend on the performance of the leading cadre.

Let us repeat: The activities of men and women produce successes as well as errors. No wonder the public often sees the reasons for various shortcomings in different spheres of our lives in cadre decisions in line with the principle that cadres determine everything. There is much truth in this view.

"The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" is a basis for a uniform and effective system of cadre activities. This system is composed of criteria for recruiting leading cadres; periodical comprehensive evaluations; and creation and improvement of cadre reserves, exploitation of their skills, and improvement of their qualifications. We also include in this new system internal party documents concerning the ideological-moral code, rights and duties, periodical evaluations, and further training of regular PZPR employees. One of the components of "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" is "The Procedure Followed by Party Cells When Appointing Leading Cadres" and the skeleton list of leading posts that require agreement, consultations, and political acceptance by party cells.

Recognizing that man is the supreme asset, the party will make it possible for everyone to enjoy equal conditions for comprehensive development and advancement. In line with the spirit of the ninth congress resolutions and as a result of open cadre policy, both party members and members of the allied political parties, as well as non-party people are proposed for responsible leading posts. The rational exploitation of all the creative resources of the people and their ideological and moral values, as well as their experience, knowledge, skills, ingenuity, and initiative is a measure of the effectiveness and correctness of this policy.

The democratic forms of decision making must be used within cadre policy as a whole. This includes collegial decisionmaking without invalidating one man's responsibility for the results of decisions, and consultations on cadre proposals. Taking into account the reasponse of society to decisions is the most effective means of eliminating all deformations and irregularities in this regard.

Cadre policy is of practical value only if its implementation is evidenced by correct individual political decisions concerning appointments to specified posts. This principle should be supported by "The Procedure Followed by Party Cells When Appointing Leading Cadres," which has again been distributed among you, comrades, today. This procedure states that "leading posts in state, representative, and self-government organizations have to be agreed upon by consultations with the cooperation commissions of the party and the allied political parties, representative bodies, self-government institutes, and social organizations." This kind of procedure ensures that the party can exercise its leading role. Comrade Stanislawa Antoszewska spoke about the need for institutional powers.

In "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" and in our daily practice concerning cadres we stress the status and importance of primary party organizations. In line with item 33 of the PZPR statute, every party member who is a candidate for a leading post must obtain an evaluation and recommendation from his parent party organization. Party cells may not make any cadre decisions without such an evaluation.

In line with the principles submitted to you, party organizations are obliged to take the initiative in regard to cadre policy in enterprises or institutions in which they are active, and to evaluate this policy. They should ask for measures to eliminate the shortcomings and deformations in this regard. Rapidly responding to actions taken by individual managers who offend the valid ideological, professional, and moral criteria is an important task for party cells. Trusting the people in leading posts, party organizations, and cells should require them to be independent, effective, and capable of skillfully developing and strengthening the socialist people-to-people relations in workers teams.

I would like to state most frankly that there are still managers at various levels of management -- party and non-party managers -- who work badly; in particular enterprises and government offices supply examples of bad management, dishonesty, inability, and violations of the laws. For these and other reasons -- mainly for the sake of winning public support and strengthening ties with the working people by presevering efforts -- we must effectively eliminate the cases in which bad cadres are recruited.

It is also worth stressing that the turnover of cadres can solve nothing by itself. What is decisive is the quality of leading cadres and, above all, the obvious and socially approved effectiveness of one's performance.

On the basis of the results of previous cadre reviews it is estimated that most leading cadres recommended by the party are effective in discharging duties, are capable of properly reconciling the interest of their enterprises with public interest, know the meaning of the principles of the economic reform and how to implement it correctly, and enjoy the trust of their work forces.

We have established and are implementing systems-type measures resulting from the "Law on Employees in State Office," which was adopted by the Sejm. When state officials are appointed to posts, attention is paid not only to the formal requirements but also to effective performance skills as expressed by efficient exploitation of the resources in the officies and the course of work. The leading cadres whose duty it is to implement the policy of the party and the state should seek to exercise the best possible initiative in searching for solutions suitable for the frequently difficult and complicated situation.

At the same time we should ensure that leading officials who effectively perform their tasks should feel certain and convinced that their performance will be evaluated with justice and appreciation.

Comrades, the advancement of young cadres is an extremely cruicial problem. We still have much to achieve in this regard. We think that young people who are ideologically committed to socialism and who have proper professional and political training should be appointed to a greater extent to the leading posts in the state.

Over 7 million young people continue to learn and study and the same number continues to work in the socialized economy in our country. Over 300,000 Poles up to age 29 have higher education and over 2 million of them have secondary education.

This is an enormous potential and irrefutable achievement of People's Poland. Unfortunately, we are still behind in exploiting this potential because some of these young people do jobs that have nothing to do with their qualifications. This situation calls for our special interest and careful control. Young people should be entrusted with more posts, especially the leading posts in production, so they can demonstrate in practice their skills, energy, and ideological and moral qualifications. Entrusting such posts to young people is a tremendous opportunity for transmitting to them the positive experience of various generations without any conflict and for combating routine, bureaucracy, and obstacles along the road to promoting innovation and courage of action.

Let me say self-critically: With regard to cadre policy we have not so far implemented the tasks posed by the ninth plenum resolution on the advancement of the young generation. The difficulties still continue to result from the insufficient knowledge of the young cadres and from only a haphazard interest in the affairs of young people.

That is why "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" especially stresses tasks of planned training of the young for assuming leading posts. We must be bolder in including young Poles in the cadre reserve and we must stimulate our concern for unceasingly training their skills. This is a joint task for the cadre departments of the party cells, state and economic administration, and party organizations.

Let us bear in mind in this connection that the daughters and sons of workers, peasants, and the working intelligentsia are natural allies of socialism, a support for the party and the state, and our hopes.

Youth organizations have trained many valuable people to whom we can now entrust other, higher posts. Those who not so long ago were activists of youth organizations are now fully fledged party functionaries who hold various functions in all party cells and who work with dedication and good results.

The class principle of cadre policy also makes it necessary to ensure an unceasing access to leading posts for talented workers and genuine leaders who enjoy authority and trust in their communities. Workers and their children should feel responsibility for the fate of the state and socialism. This road to individual advancement is also the road to class advancement.

Consistent efforts to expand the area in which cadres are recruited call for the constant development and an effective management of the cadre reserve. Comrade Stefan Paterek from Walbrzych Voivodship spoke about this issue. The work to select and train candidates is a most responsible task. In this connection special attention should be paid to the task of selecting persons who are particularly talented and of programming their further use. Cadre reviews and, above all, an accurate knowledge of individuals in their daily work should be the basic sources of the evaluations in this regard.

Comrades, "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" stresses the importance of the correct selection of the party's regular workers. The party always needs an efficient political apparatus, but it especially needs it in this difficult period. The party apparatus, which works under the guidance of elected bodies, has a very important role to play, and that is why it should be composed of the best party activists who are dedicated to the party cause. The party must have such activists if the style of its work is to improve. Party cells deprived of the party apparatus would be unable to perform their tasks in practice.

As the PZPR statute and the draft cadre documents submitted to you state, the main criteria for selecting people for the party apparatus must be as follows: high-minded ideology, class integrity, profound political knowledge, profound general and professional knowledge, skill in attracting people to the party program, modesty and honesty, above all, consistency between daily conduct and professed principles, and skill in stimulating and organizing the public production and political militancy of people.

We will seek to ensure that implementation of the principles of cadre policy becomes a model for the entire cadre policy in our state. The principles should strengthen the party's vanguard role and its class character, should make an impact on the development of aktivs, and should ensure the selection of the best functionaries as party authorities. The accountability-election campaign, which has begun in the PZPR, will be a practical test of the implementation of these principles.

Honorable comrades, in the past, our party already had more or, sometimes, less perfected assignments and guidelines for its cadre policy. It lacked, however, a really cohesive and comprehensive system, and particularly the principles, endurance, and consistency necessary for practical implementation. The departure from the Leninist principles of cadre policy in the recent past was also caused by the fact that both the party and the state had no control over these areas. This is also why the document which we presented approved of the systematic way of making party assessments and the correctness of the implementation of this policy in relation to cadres on all levels of management in order to ensure executive discipline and the constant control of the party's and the state's cadre policy. The consistent implementation of the principles of the PZPR's cadre policy is a particularly important and responsible task for party cells and organizations, as well as for the bodies of the state authorities.

We should at the same time always remember that the people closely follow all the personnel decisions that are made and compare them with their own appraisals. It is important, for the sake of the credibility of the party's cadre policy, that there should be a favorable assessment of the personnel decisions and those who make them by the public. Taking into account society's response to the decisions that are made is an effective way of eliminating all the deformities and irregularities that occurred in the past.

"The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" concerns the vital affairs of the people in our country. This is the first document in the history of our party that deals in such detail with issues that are connected with both the creation of the conditions for comprehensive development and the progress of the individual, as well as with the rational exploitation of ideological and ethical values, knowledge, and the skill of all working people. These are the things that brought the achievement and the experience of cadre activities in the People's Polish Armed Forces.

In conclusion I would like to ask the PZPR Central Committee to ratify "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" on the basis of consultations previously carried out, so that their contents will become a resolution defining the tasks that the party cadres and the state should perform.

Resolution on Cadre Policy

AU250835 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Resolution adopted by the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum on 15 October entitled: "On Cadre Policy"]

[Text] The Central Committee approves "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy," regarding them as the basic directive for cadres' work in the party and the state.

The Central Committee instructs its Secretariat to issue detailed directives on procedures employed by party cells when implementing cadre policy, creating and using a reserve of cadres, consistently reviewing and adjudging cadres, defining the rights and duties of the party apparatus workers, and training and further training these workers.

The Central Committee instructs all party members in leading posts and party cells and organizations to consistently implement "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy."

The Central Committee appeals to the allied political parties and all non-party people in leading posts to actively and consistently participate in implementing the assumtions contained in "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy."

Signed: The PZPR Central Committee

NEXT, PZPR CC SESSION TO CONVENE MID-NOVEMBER

LD251856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee has discussed the implementation of the 13th plenum resolutions. The state of preparations for establishing the social sciences academy at the Central Committee were also reported. The Politburo has decided to convene the next plenary session of the Central Committee in mid-November. The session will deal with social and economic subjects.

PAP REPORTS VISIT TO POLAND BY SED'S DOHLUS

LD212239 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 Oct -- Political Bureau member, secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC Horst Dohlus, accompanied by the SED officials, paid a visit to Poland on October 20-21. During the visit Horst Dohlus was received by PUWP CC First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The guests arrived here at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee. The delegation met with Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski and held talks with Political Bureau alternate member, CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

The sides informed each other on the situation and intra-party problems of the PUWP and SED as well as on both countries' socio-political situation. The sides also discussed the programme of intra-party cooperation, especially tasks stemming from decisions taken at the August and October meetings between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker.

SOVIET EXPERTS TO DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD221527 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 Oct -- A group of Soviet experts with Deputy Chairman of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology Professor Mikhail Kruglov, came to Poland to discuss the realization of the resolution adopted by the 3rd international Polish-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The talks concern forms of scientific and technological cooperation in 1983-85 and its expansion possibilities. The guests will also acquaint themselves with the activities of the institute of precision engineering, the Mera-Piaf industrial institute of control and measurement equipment and several others.

PRON DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD212354 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] delegation led by PRON General Secretary Marian Orzechowski, has ended its visit to Czechoslovakia. In an interview for CTK Marian Orzechowski stressed the significance of the struggle -- shared with the CSSR National Front -- against the deployment of new U.S. weapons in Europe.

PAP REPORTS ON MALINOWSKI TRIP TO FINLAND

LA141537 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 14 Oct (PAP) -- Polish deputy prime minister, chairman of the Polish United Peasants' Party Central Committee Roman Malinowski arrived in Helsinki before midday last Thursday, to take part in the 2nd conference on security and cooperation of Europe's peasants', centrist, and liberal parties.

Shortly after his arrival Roman Malinowski met with Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. The main subject of their cordial and friendly talk was the question of further intensification in the Polish-Finnish relations. The two politicians have met for the second time [words indistinct]

Premier Kalevi Sorsa voiced his satisfaction with the progress of stabilization and normalization in Poland saying that it is better to cooperate with a stable country.

The two prime-ministers [word indistinct] satisfaction with the results of the Madrid conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the final document adopted there.

In the afternoon, the UPP delegation led by Roman Malinowski, met with the chairman of Finland's Centre Party, also Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vaeyrynen. They discussed the state of UPP -- central party cooperation which is of particularly significant in the field of European security, detente and [words indistinct] Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski and the delegates also held talks with Finland's minister for agriculture and forestry, Centre Party political secretary [words indistinct]

In the evening, the Polish delegation had a meeting with Ahti Pekkala Centre Party deputy chairman and minister of finance.

The 2nd conference on security and cooperation of the European, [word indistinct] opens today in the Finnish building.

SEJM DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SWEDEN FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD242143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Affairs commission of the Sejm has arrived in Sweden for a 5-day visit. It will among other things hold talks with members of the Presidium and the deputies to the Swedish parliament and representatives of its five political parties.

BUCHAREST REPORTS U.S. ACTION IN GRENADA

AU251426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The official radio station of the State of Grenada has announced that this morning U.S. marines, together with troops from Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and Saint Vincent have penetrated the territory of the island. At this point, Grenada defense troops are engaged in fighting with those forces. The Military Revolutionary Council, that since last week has been ruling Grenada, has condemned this attack and also asked friendly states to assist them.

REPORTAGE ON STATE VISITS TO SUDAN, CYPRUS

Banc Meets Sudanese Official

AU251030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Comrade Iosif Banc has met Badr al-Din Ahmad Sulayman, first secretary of the Executive Bureau of the leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], who expressed words of great appreciation for the personal contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to developing and expanding relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. He also stressed that the upcoming visit of the head of the Romanian State is anticipated by the Sudanese people with keen interest and complete satisfaction.

During the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on the activity carried out by the RCP and the SSU in mobilizing the efforts and resources of the two peoples and countries aimed at the general development of the two countries. They also stressed the need to continue cooperation at the party level to deepen relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Sudan. They also discussed aspects of current international issues.

The same day, Comrade Iosif Banc had a meeting with Rashid al-Tahir Bakr, first deputy secretary of the SSU leadership, with whom he examined the current stage and prospects of developing cooperation at the party level and between mass and civic organizations in the two countries.

The meetings, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere were attended by Gheorghe Airinei, Romania's ambassador to Khartoum.

Ceausescu Confers With Cypriots

AU250950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0835 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Nicosia, AGERpres, 25/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu received in Nicosia Yeoryios Ladhas, president of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as the leaders of the four political parties represented to the country's parliament -- Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary-general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), Glafcos Kliridhis, chairman of the Democratic Rally; Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, Stavros Poscotes, [spelling as received] secretary-general of the ruling Democratic Party. The interview was attended by Iosif Banc and Stefan Andrei.

Expressing gratitude for having been received by the Romanian head of state, the president of the House of Representatives warmly welcomed the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

Yeoryios Ladas highlighted the satisfaction of the Cypriot parliamentarians at the current summit between Romania and Cyprus expressing his belief that it would conclude with most favourable results conducive to the steady development and deepening of bilateral relations making at the same time a substantial contribution to the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

The importance was stressed during the talks of an urgent and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue, through negotiations between the two communities, which should ensure the independence, unity and integrity of Cyprus, its non-aligned status, the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of the two communities. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu Toast in Nicosia

AU251035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0937 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's toast at 24 October Nicosia dinner given for him by President Spiros Kiprianou]

[Text] Nicosia, AGERPRES 25/10/1983 -- In the toast he proposed at the official dinner given in Nocosia (October 24) Romania's president expressed the conviction that the new Romanian-Cypriot summit, the talks conducted the same day and the understandings to be reached would go down as new and important moments in the development of the relations of friendship [redacted]nysided collaboration between the two countries, between the Romanian and Cypriot peoples.

In today's world of the powerful revolution in science and technology, in which there is a large number of underdeveloped or developing states, collaboration among all countries, irrespective of social system, is an objective necessity for the progress of each nation, for the policy of international peace and collaboration, **President Nicolae Ceausescu said.**

Starting from these considerations, Romania works for broadly developing her relations with all the states of the world, whatever their social system.

Romania, **Nicolae Ceausescu** showed, is deeply interested in the promotion of extensive relations of collaboration in all fields of activity, in a policy of peace allowing each nation to devote its efforts to economic and social development, to the attainment of its aspirations after prosperity and welfare.

Pointing out that international tension was particularly serious, Nicolae Ceausescu said inter alia: We consider that the fundamental imperative of our epoch is to do everything possible to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to safeguard peace throughout the world.

We consider we must do our utmost to prevent the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, to withdraw and scrap the ones in place; the attempts at motivating the siting of medium-range missiles in the light of the thesis that this might step up the conclusion of an understanding and serve peace only diverts the attention of the peoples and of public opinion fromthe extremely serious danger posed to Europe, to each nation by the new missiles, from the threat to civilization, to life on our planet. On the contrary, taking account of the great danger posed by the new missiles we must overtly show the peoples, the whole world that the emplacement of these missiles will cause a further intensifcation of arming, enhancing even more the danger of a nuclear disaster. Disarmament, security and peace cannot be achieved through new destructive weapons but through the achievement of a balance of reducing them to the lowest possible level.

The governments and the politicians assuming responsibility for allowing nuclear weapons to be sited in the territory of their countries put the life of their own peoples as well as the life of other peoples in jeopardy. They assume a serious responsibility before their peoples, before the whole mankind. Now more than ever before it is necessary that all European peoples, all politicians and governments who love peace and their own peoples should take more intense action to prevent the deployment of new missiles, to ensure the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks as soon as possible. We consider that the proposals advanced by the two sides provide real possibilities for an agreement to be arrived at preventing the passage to the emplacement of the new missiles and ensuring the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, and for new disarmament measures to be taken providing for the attainment of the people's wish to live in peace and quiet.

Working for the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe and the building of a united Europe, free of nuclear weapons, Romania welcomed with satisfaction the positive conclusion of the Madrid conference. The adoption of the Madrid documents, the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe once again prove that solutions acceptable to all sides providing for the strengthening of the policy of detente and collaboration can be found where the starting point is the interest of the peoples' peace and freedom.

Romania firmly declares for the development of collaboration among all states in the Balkans, for the negotiated settlement of the questions among some Balkan countries, and the development of a broad bi- and multilateral collaboration with a view to turning our region into a zone of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. To this end, we consider that the organization of a Balkan summit would be highly significant for the finding of ways to build up confidence and strengthen collaboration, which would bear on the policy of peace in Eruope and the world over.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also said: Romania has always shown concern and empathy for the Cypriot people. She has always declared for the settlement of the Cyprus issues through peaceful negotiations, for the ensurance of Cyprus' unity and integrity, for the observance of its non-aligned status, for the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities. We consider that like way of solving problems, especially those between the two communities, fully meets the fundamental interest of the whole Cypriot people, its aspirations after welfare and progress. At the same time, this would be in the interests of the peoples of Greece and Turkey, of the development of their collaboration, and would serve the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean and the world over.

Socialist Romania consistently declares for the reuniciation of the use and threat of force in interstate relations, for the settlement of all conflicts and litigious issues by peaceful means, through negotiations, starting from the interests of each people, of international peace and collaboration.

Romania -- just as Cypurs and other states -- is deeply concerned and actively declares for the achievement of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East through negotiations conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self determination, inclusive of the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty and integrity of all the states in the area. Furthermore, we consider that the Israeli troops should pull out from Lebanon as soon as possible, the observance being ensured of the ceasefire agreement and a reconciliation being achieved among all the Lebanese forces, with a view to safeguarding the unity, integrity and independence of Lebanon. We also are for the cessation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, for the withdrawal of troops to within international frontiers and the settlement of the issues between the two countries through negotiations.

Romania, as a developing socialist country, is -- just as all the developing states -- deeply concerned over the serious economic situation in the world and, more particularly, over the widening gaps between rich and poor countries as an outcome of the economic crisis, of the financial policy and especially of the policy of excessively high interest rates.

Taking account of the fact that the North-South negotiations as well as the UNCTAD session in Belgrade failed to yield any results, we consider that the developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and collaboration, and work in unity with a view to setting a common strategy in their negotiations with the developed countries for the resolution of the problems related to underdevelopment, the reduction of interest rates and debts, for the establishment of a new world economic order grounded on full equality and equity, on mutual advantage, which is a prerequisite for the overcoming of the economic crisis and the general development of the economic activity, for the stability of the world economy, for the policy of peace in the world.

The resolution of the complex problems of the contemporary world calls for the active participation in the international life of all states, regardless of size and social system, and especially of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries which are directly interested in a policy of collaboration, independence and peace.

At the same time, the role of the United Nations organization and of other international bodies should enhance in the democratic resolution of all problems with a view to ensuring the progress of each nation and peace, to promoting a new-type of interstate relations guaranteeing each people's right to free development and the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

Although international issues are particularly serious and complex, we look ahead confidently. We firmly believe that the peoples of the world have the necessary force and, acting more resolutely, can halt the dangerous course towards war, towards nuclear catastrophe, can ensure the triumph of the policy of peace, detente collaboration and independence in the world, Romania's president said in conclusion.

Return to Bucharest 25 Oct

AU251416 Bucharest Domstic Service in Romainan 1400 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest this afternoon from official friendship visits to the Republic of Malta, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and the Republic of Cyprus. The party-state leader was accompanied on these visits by Comrades Iosif Banc, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, and other officials.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was festively decorated. The party and state flags were draped around the portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu above the airport official lounge. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were warmly greeted by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee and of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and of the government, and leaders of central institutions, mass and civic organizations.

Thousands of Bucharest citizens present at the airport extended Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu an impressive reception, and wholeheartedly wished them welcome home from their brilliant tour of friendship, peace, and cooperation to four countries: Malta, Egypt, Sudan, and Cyprus.

Representatives of working people's collectives from Bucharest enterprises and institutions expressed the special appreciation that the communists, the working people, and our entire nation have for his untiring activities during those official friendship visits to four countries with which Romania has relations of friendship and cooperation for our mutual benefit and in the interests of peace, detente, security, and understanding among nations.

Those present at the airport also expressed our people's ardent hope to live in a world free of weapons and wars, in a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation in which they they can devote all their creative energies and strength to building socialism and communism in Romania.

Pioneers and young people gave Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu flowers. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a friendly response to the affectionate and warm reception of the Bucharest people who had come to welcome them.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-CUBAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- A protocol was signed in Bucharest 15 October between the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the Republic of Cuba regarding the exchange of consumer goods in 1984. The document was signed by the ministers of domestic trade of the two countries, Ana Muresan and Manuel Vila Sosa. Rodney Lopez Clemente, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Bucharest, was present as well. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 16 Oct 83 p 5 AU]

LATIN AMERICAN ENVOY VISITS -- Dr Jose Ricardo Martinez Cobo [spelling as published], ambassador, secretary general of the Organization for Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL), visited Romania 14-18 October at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his visit, the guest was received by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The two sides discussed questions linked to cooperation between our country and OPANAL. The guest also conducted talks at the National Council for Science and Technology and the Association for International Law regarding a nuclear-free Latin America and the importance of nuclear-free zones in other parts of the world. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Oct 83 p 5 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/10/1983 -- The protocol of the third session of the joint Romanian-French committee for cooperation between Romanian enterprises and small and medium-sized French enterprises was signed at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1647 GMT 20 Oct 83 AU]

ENACHE RECEIVES BENIN DELEGATION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/10/1983 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on October 20 with the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) led by Cepo Chichi Gratiem [spelling as received], member of the Political Bureau of the PRPB, that is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the talks, a survey was made of the stage of implementing the decisions adopted at the summit interviews, the determination of both sides being expressed to develop and deepen the Romanian-Benin relations of collaboration and friendship. Information was exchanged on the major concerns of the two parties as well as on current international issues. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 20 Oct 83 AU]

GRENADA 'INVASION' REPORTED, COMMENTED ON

AU251623 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Here is a report from Goran Milic, our correspondent in New York:

President Reagan has announced the first American military intervention since coming to office. However, it is not against Lebanon or Nicaragua where Americans are also engaged, but against the small insular state of Grenada in the eastern Caribbean. About 2,000 Americans and 300 soldiers from six small Caribbean countries have landed on Grenada. They have occupied the main airport, the same one, the modernization of which prompted Washington to level accusations against the government of Maurice Bishop. This airport would have allegedly served in the future as a landing base for Soviet and Cuban military planes. For the time being, the island has been divided in half, but there are unconfirmed reports about resistance to the American invasion; purportedly a helicopter was downed and there were some casualties.

In order to avoid all this appearing as a purely American occupation of Grenada, Washinton has cooperated with the governments of six Caribbean mini-countries, which have sent 50 soldiers each. But the fact remains that the United States has performed a military intervention. According to President Reagan, Americans invaded Grenada in order to protect their own and foreign citizens. However, Reagan added that the purpose of the invasion is also to restore democracy on the island, which is obviously an admission of interfering in internal affairs by means of force. Finally, Grenada, the old government under Bishop and the new one under military administration, was a member of the Nonaligned Movement and a member of the United Nations, a sovereign country that was granted independence by Great Britain a few years ago. One explanation for Reagan's decision may be that Washington was afraid that Grenada, after the overthrow of the nationalist-progressive government of Maurice Bishop, would have drawn closer to Havana and Moscow. However, things may be observed in a different light: Only 2 days ago, a great number of American Marines were killed in Lebanon and the state administration faced questions about the kind of foreign policy caught between force and impotence. A show of force against helpless Grenada, offered the smallest risk possible. However, the history of American invasions in the Caribbean has shown that some nuts are very hard to crack.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PLANINC VISIT TO GREECE

LD251122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Athens, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, ended her 3-day official and friendly visit to Greece today and left for Yugoslavia. At Athens airport the Yugoslav premier was given a formal send-off with appropriate honors. Milka Planinc and members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, government members, senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives of the Greek Armed Forces.

Communique Released

LD252034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 25 Oct 83

["Greek-Yugoslav Communique" -- TANJUG]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Coundil, paid an official friendly visit to the Hellenic Republic 23-25 October at the invitation of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Konstandinos Karamanlis, the president of the Hellenic Republic, received Milka Planic, president of the Federal Executive Council. They exchanged views on the current international situation and on bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Greece.

The President of the Federal Executive Council and members of the Yugoslav delegation were accorded a cordial and warm reception in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual respect which exists between the neighboring peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece.

The president of the Federal Executive Council placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Athens.

The meeting and the talks between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc took place in an open and friendly atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding. The two prime ministers thoroughly discussed the question of the further development of Yugoslav-Greek relations, the results so far, and the possibilities for their further expansion and promotion.

A broad exchange of views on topical international situations and on the most important international problems was also held.

The following on the Yugoslav side took part in the talks between president of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou:

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Luka Reljic, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs; Trajko Trajkovski, SFRY ambassador in Athens; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Drogoljub Kontic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, head of the Department for Neighboring Countries at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat; Radomir Bogdanovic, SFRY consul-general in Thessaloniki; Jerka Stoiljkovic, department head at the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat; Jovica (Premru), head of protocol of the Federal Executive Council; Miodrag Kelic, minister-adviser at the SFRY Embassy in Athens.

On the Greek side: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Konstandinos Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy; Dhimitrios Makris, Greek Ambassador in Belgrade; Nikolaos Katapodhis, ambassador, director for political questions at the Greek Foreign ministry; Krastos Mahairitsas, director of the prime minister's diplomatic cabinet; Ioannis Papanikolaou, Prime Minister's special adviser; Ageliki Kokola, director of the prime minister's private office; Stefanos Stathatos, ambassador, deputy director for political questions; Emmanuel Spiridhakis, ambassador, director of the [word indistinct] Directorate for Bilateral Economic Relations; Yeoryios Vandalis, ambassador, director of the diplomatic office of the foreign minister; Nikos Andrikos, Prime Minister's special adviser; Perikles Nearlu, prime minister's special adviser [spelling as received]; Ionis Bevetatos, adviser, acting director of the Directorate for Political Questions.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Andreas Papandreou, Greek Prime Minister, expressed satisfaction with the positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Greece -- relations based on the principles of the policy of good-neighborliness, friendship, and mutual respect.

The two sides reaffirmed their great interest in developing and promoting these relations based on the principle of mutual advantage, which contributes to the strengthening of trust and is in the interests of both countries' peoples. They expressed the willingness to examine to this end and in each other's interest the possibilities for adopting specific measures in all questions of importance for the further development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

They underscored the importance of political contacts and dialogue at various levels for strengthening mutual trust and understanding.

The two sides appraised highly the meetings and talks held in the past between representatives of the two countries at the political level and expressed their satisfaction with the consultations carried out in Belgrade and Athens between the two ministries of foreign affairs. They also called for the expansion of direct contacts in the sphere of culture, education, science and technology, and for the facilitating of contacts and mutual information.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minsiter of Greece, devoted particular attention to the development of economic relations between the two countries. They agreed that it is of especial importance to the development of relations and cooperation in this sphere that they should both make efforts to build more stable relations on a long-term basis, particularly in the sphere of industry, technology, commercial arrangements, energy, agriculture, transport and tourism, and that they should examine the possibilities for setting up other forms of cooperation which are acceptable to both sides and exist in the practice of neighboring countries. They also examined the possibilities for closer cooperation in infrastructure and other projects and noted the common desire to expand the volume and structures of commodity exchange.

The two sides noted that the present state of economic cooperation and trade as well as cooperation in the sphere of road and railway transportation is still not in line with the real possibilities and needs of the economies of the two countries.

The two sides, therefore, agreed that in the forthcoming meetings of the joint interministerial commission for economic cooperation and within the framework of meetings by transport ministers and other relevant departments, topical issues of mutual interest, as well as new proposals and iniatives should be jointly discussed.

The two sides confirmed their agreement to continue to expand cooperation within the framework of the possibilities presented by the SFRY-EEC agreement. They also stressed the mutual interest for the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslav economic organizations and Greek firms in third countries.

The two sides stressed the great significance they attach to the promotion of cultural and educational cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece, which contributes significantly to better mutual understanding and evaluation of cultural, historical, scientific and other achievements of the peoples of the two countries. They confirmed their desire for the new program of cultural and educational cooperation, which manifests joint interests, unfolding possibilities for broader cooperation in this sphere in line with the orientation of the two countries' governments in this direction.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the existing interstate agreement. The two prime ministers, discussing the current international situation, noted with satisfaction that their views on many international issues are either similar or identical. They voiced their deep concern over the consequences for peace as a result of the intense exacerbation of the international political and economic situation, the emergence and continuation of fresh sources of tension, and the alarming arms race.

The two prime ministers came out in favor of all initiatives which lead to the halting of the arms race and the solving of crisis spots by peaceful means and on the basis of the UN Charter, once again condemned all use of force or the threat of force in international relations, and reaffirmed their devotion to the principles of nonalignment, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of any state.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the situation in Europe, where the stockpiling of means of mass destruction, both nuclear and conventional, constitutes a threat to the existence not only of the continent but also of mankind. The two sides expressed support for all proposals and initiatives that lead to halting the arms race, to negotiations and the relaxation of tension. They expressed the conviction that a successful conclusion of the CSCE offers the basis for making new efforts toward the creation of a climate of trust, negotiation and relaxation. They agreed that the forthcoming conference on disarmament in Europe could play a great role in creating the conditions for a revival of detente in Europe and that they will cooperate to this end in the preparations for this conference and at the conference itself in Stockholm.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the situation in the Balkans, which, as a part of Europe, can also come under the influence of the above-mentioned unfavorable trends.

The two prime ministers advocated the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation by Balkan countries in line with the principles of good-neighborliness, understanding, friendship and respect for independence sovereignty and territorial integrity, because this reflects the deepest aspirations of the peoples of those countries to live in peace and prosperity.

They stressed the great significance of the development of comprehensive cooperation among Balkan countries as well as the efforts which the Greek pirme minister has set in train in order to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation without nuclear weapons, which would ensure [word indistinct] possibilities for creating conditions ensuring the creation of a zone without nuclear weapons in the Balkans. They also expressed their readiness to actively work for its successful work [sentence as received].

The Greek side extended full support to Yugoslavia's intention to organize a meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in the sphere of industrial cooperation and specialization next year.

The two sides expressed their concern about the unresolved Cyprus crisis, which threatens peace and security in the region. They agreed that cessation of military occupation of part of the island and the withdrawal of all foreign troops, respect for independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and the nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus in line with the relevant UN resolutions represents the only solid basis for a just and lasting solution to the problem. They expressed the hope that intercommunal talks, bearing in mind the recent initiative by the UN secretary general, to which both sides gave full support, would lead to a solution on the basis of above-mentioned principles.

The two prime ministers viewed with great concern the negative development in the Middle East, the undiminished tension in this region and the constant threat to peace. They agree that a just and lasting peace in this area can only be achieved by a comprehensive solution, which means Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, recognition for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to the creation of their own independent state, and recognition for the rights of all states in the region to live in peace and security. They expressed full support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- a view confirmed by the recently held UN conference on Palestine. The two sides expressed their profound concern over the situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli invasion, sharply condemned by both sides, and over the tragic sufferings of the civilian population in that country. They stressed the need for the immediate and complete withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces and all other foreign troops from Lebanon, which would contribute to the efforts to ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

They expressed satisfaction with the ceasefire agreement of 26 September and the hope that despite the tragic events all sides will continue to respect this agreement, thus opening up the way for a political dialogue, the only way to lead to national reconciliation and reunification of the country.

The two sides expressed their concern over the absence of progress in resolving the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and confirmed that its resolution should be honorable and just, through negotiations acceptable to both sides, on the basis of the provisions of the UN Charter, along with consideration for the legitimate rights of both sides.

The two sides are convinced that in the present complex international situation, the Nonaligned Countries' Movement plays a very significant role in the just and peaceful resolution of international problems as well as of development problems. They stressed that the policy of nonalignment has contributed significantly to preserving peace and stability in the world. They confirmed their adherence to the goals and principles of the UN Charter. They expressed support for the consolidation of the role and efficiency of this organization in preserving peace, security and cooperation. The two sides stressed again that all international disputes should be resolved by peaceful means in line with the provisions and principles of the UN Charter and international law.

The two sides stressed that the UN convention on the Law of the Sea, signed by a large majority of states, represents an important instrument of international law to ensure peaceful cooperation by states and they agreed that differences should be resolved by peaceful means in line with the norms of international law. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, reiterated their deep conviction that to strengthen relations between Yugoslavia and Greece in line with the principle of good-neighborliness is in the lasting interests of their peoples and represents a contribution to peace, security and cooperation in Europe, and to stability in the Balkans. They agreed that the official friendly visit by the president of the Federal Executive Council and the talks held on that occasion in the atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding contributed, in a significant and specific manner, to the further development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in all spheres, and to issue of mutual interests.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council invited Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON USSR MISSILES STATEMENT

LD251904 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Our foreign political commentary is devoted to the statement by the USSR Defense Ministry on the preparations to install nuclear missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Milka Sundic is speaking:

In fact this is the first concrete reply by the Warsaw Pact to the decision taken by the United States and its European allies to install Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The statement issued in this connection by the USSR Defense Ministry draws one to the conclusion that the USSR will not abandon the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles but, as expected, will remain at the negotiating table. However, in keeping with the decision that had been taken, it will in its turn start deploying nuclear missiles where necessary.

It is not surprising, at least not from the military and political point of view, that only two countries, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, have been chosen to begin with. This was expected in the West because those countries were mentioned more frequently than any other country as the sites for Soviet tactical missiles with nuclear warheads. At the moment it is uncertain whether other Eastern countries will be bypassed or whether, depending on the development of the situation in Europe and on the relations between the two superpowers, Soviet missiles will be installed also on the territories of other Warsaw Pact countries. The statement by the Soviet Defense Ministry does not contain an indication of this kind and it could be assumed that with the installation of missiles in two countries, a balance between the two blocks will be established.

What is most alarming at the present moment, and what in fact transpires from the Soviet decision to install strategic missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, is that the USSR no longer believes in any possibility of an agreement with the United States, at least not until the end of this year when the installation of U.S. policy in Europe will begin. Furthermore, in its evaluation of U.S. policy in Europe and elsewhere in the world, the USSR goes as far as not to believe in any kind of agreement with the United States, as long as President Reagan is in the White House.

Western Europe, which in recent days has been in the grip of unprecedented antiwar demonstrations, certainly will not pass calmly over the Soviet decision to start preparations to install missiles on the territories of its allies. One can go as far as to say that forces in Western Europe, which stood up against the deployment of U.S. missiles, will be discouraged and disoriented in their further actions against both Western and Eastern missiles in Europe. It must be recalled that antimissile demonstrations in Western Europe were directed against the stockpiling of nuclear missiles on both sides of the European Continent. However, the logic of bloc policy prevailed in both the West and the East. Mass demonstrations in the West will not cause any member-country of the Atlantic Pact to waiver -- meaning those who accepted the installation of U.S. missiles on their territories -- and make them desist from the commitments assumed. True, some surprises are possible, depending on the balance of forces in the parliaments of individual countries. However, even if such surprises were to happen, the situation will not change at any substantial degree. By all appearances, in 1984 Europe will find itself carrying a missile burden that will prove hard to get rid of, since it is difficult to accept any type of explanation that presumes that agreement on disarmament issues is attainable by intensifying the arms race.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 25 OCTOBER

LD251323 Belgrade TANJUG Domesti Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- The tenth plenum of the LCY Central Committee is taking place today in the Great Hall of the SFRY Assembly. The topic of discussion by our top party forum is the country's current economic and political situation and the League of Communists' ideopolitical tasks in implementing the policy of stabilization next year.

The basis for the discussion will be the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on our economic and political situation, the draft stands that Central Committee members should adopt today, the draft resolution for 1984, and information on the implementation of tasks on which depends the realization of the whole economic stabilization.

The introductory report on the country's current economic and political situation was submitted by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

DAMJANOVIC ON SERB EMIGRATION, GAME INCIDENT

LD201059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- Measures and actions taken to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, who left Kosovo under pressure, and the conditions created for their return have yielded positive but not entirely satisfactory results. This was stated by Petar Damjanovic, president of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of Serbia's Socialist Youth Federation [SSO], in his introductory speech at the Presidium session today. The session discussed the report on the implementation of the conclusions of the Serbian Assembly on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The assembly measures and conclusions are being implemented only slowly, Damjanovic stressed. Emigration has not yet been halted. Cases of Montenegrins and Serbs returning to their homes are rare and the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo have not yet been beaten but are adapting to the newly-arisen situation. Albanian irredentists have continued their counterrevolutionary action by writing leaflets and pamphlets and by planting explosives, all of which creates an atmosphere of tension and insecurity.

In the struggle to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, the youth organization has a great role to play.

The republican conference of Serbia's SSO, Damjanovic stressed, so far has not committed itself enough in line with its abilities to the ideopolitical monitoring and prevention of counterrevolutionary activity. Cooperation between the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SSO and the Republican Conference of Serbia's SSO are not been suffficiently coordinated either. Yet it is only with joint activity that irredentism, nationalism, and chauvinism of all kinds in Kosovo can be eradicated.

Damjanovic urged people to bear in mind that in employing the young, ther criterion, for instance, should be expertise and not national affiliation, as this will help in preventing further emigration from Kosovo. In inviting application for places in the student hostel, for credits and other benefits, equal conditions should be ensured for members of all nations and nationalities. There is much more talk about irredentism in Kosovo and about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins at forums than there is activity on the spot. This assessment was made during a fairly lively debate. There is more talk about the need to take measures. Cooperation between the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SSO and the Republican Conference of Serbia's SSO has failed. In the past few years, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SSO and the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbia's SSO have not held a single joint session either on this issue or on any other issues of mutual interest.

In the debate, reference was also made to the recent irredentist incident at the Red Star-Pristina football match in Belgrade and in this context itwas pointed out that the Kosovo youth organization has not yet condemned them with a single word.

Muhamed Krasnici, president of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SSO, did not agree with the attitudes voiced in the debate. In his words, the cheering of "EHO" heard at the Red Star-Pristina match does not mean shouting the name of Enver Hoxha but is an imitation of the cheering in the West. He also believes that the security situation in Kosovo has been normalized. Excess phenomena are rare while the few irredentists have remained isolated. The young of Kosovo want cooperation with the youth of the Republic of Serbia as well as with all other subjective forces of society but their call for cooperation seems to go unheard, Krasnici said.

Asked by the Presidium to present specific details of the present situation in Kosovo, Krasnici replied that he has no need to present them because they are well-known.

At the end of the session, the Presidium adopted the statement which condemns the irredentist, nationalistic, and chauvinistic incident at the recent Red Star-Pristina match in Belgrade. The behavior of a number of Pristina fans, the statement says, has demonstrated once again that the football stadiums and other sports arenas are used to let off steam in public and for manifestations of all kinds of primitive behavior and nationalistic and chauvinistic outbursts. Pristina football players are requested to "publicly condemn this behavior." However, Muhamed Krasnici is the only one not to agree with the adoption of this statement. He believes that the SSO should wait to establish their final position until after the events of this match have been investigated.

MONTENEGRO LC ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD192051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Titograd, 19 Oct (TANJUG) -- In discussing regularly individual topical issues of the political situation the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee made an assessment at its session today of the activity of the church and of the religious communities in Montenegro. Most of the clergy, the session noted, perform their religious activity by respecting the relations between state and church as regulated by the constitution and the law. One should not, however, underestimate the growing phenomena of abuse of religious feelings, particularly when the reactionary clergy and individual ecclesiastical circles in the country and abroad try to make use of this for enemy activity directed against our socialist self-managing society.

The Presidium bases this warning on the reports submitted by municipal LC committees on the increase in all the forms of using religious feelings and religion for political aims and for sowing and spreading intolerance, suspicion and hatred among members of the nations and nationalities and among believers. The freedom to profess one's religion is also abused for nationalistic and other hostile aims, all this being a component part of the activity from hostile antiself-managing, and antisocialist positions.

There are also attempts, as noted at the session chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, to promote the church in environments with nationally mixed population as the spiritual driving force and the only guardian of "one's" nation and national rallying together. Various emissaries are particularly active in this respect. Events in Kosovo, the trial of Muslim fundamentalists and mass gatherings of believers are utilized for intensifying activity from clerical-nationalist positions. The increasing frequency of attacks and pressures by certain ecclesiastical circles abroad, and by individuals of the church heirarchy,on priests who desire and develop good relations with the social community are typical. Activities aimed at winning over believers, in particular children and young people, at collecting funds for the construction of religious premises and for religious propaganda outside the religious institutions, and at reviving church church festivals and rites are recently increasingly abused for political purposes.

It was stressed that socipoliitical organizations and all self-managing forces must oppose more resolutely any specific phenomenon of unacceptable activity from religious and religiose positions and the enemy activity by a section of the clergy. It was also stressed that the self-managing forces must at the same time combat phenomena of dogmatic and sectarian attitude toward the implementation of religious freedoms and rights. The Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee also laid down specific tasks for the immediate activity of party organs and organizations in this sphere.

BORBA DISCUSSES WEAKNESSES IN TAX SYSTEM

AU191530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The overall income of our people increased by 31 percent last year. However, an analysis of this phenomenon shows that the increase was not adequate for those employed in the social sector. The smallest increase (27.8 percent) was noted in the net personal incomes in this sector, while all other incomes noted a greater increase. Thus, net personal income in the private sector of the economy increased 36.8 percent, incomes based on social insurance and social care 36 percent, incomes of those receiving money from communal expenditure funds 33.8 percent, and so forth.

However, an analysis by the Federal Secretariat for Finance of the sources of income outside the social sector of economy was not made just because of these indicators. This analysis illustrates weaknesses in the system and in the taxation policy. These weaknesses certainly make a "contribution" to the social differences in our society and stem from the fact that the taxation system is a responsibility of the republics and provinces, that the taxation policy is carried out for all practical purposes by communes, which prescribe rates and adopt decisions on who should be freed from paying taxes and who should be granted concessions, and that the implementation of this policy depends practically exclusively on the services of social revenues of communes, which are insufficiently organized as regards cadres and insufficiently prepared materially for these tasks.

Thus, a real diversity prevails in this field, even when the private sector is involved. For instance, the basis for taxing personal income derived from private farming activity is the cadastral income. However, in certain republics the possibility exists for fixing taxes according to the achieved income. Nonetheless, this possibility is rarely used in these republics (Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia.)

Considerable differences also exist in the system and policy of taxing income from property. There are also weakenesses in the system of taxing the overall income of citizens with reference to which, following an increased tax-free allowance and family allowances, the principle that everybody should contribute to the common social needs according to his economic power is being implemented less and less.

The fact that at the end of 1981 there were only 13,767 new taxpapers most obviously confirms this statement. The second fact is even more illustrative: Those obliged to pay this tax who have one family member to maintain would pay it only if their personal income exceeds 40,000 dinars.

This analysis, together with other materials that are being prepared, will certainly contribute finally to proposing changes in the taxation system as envisaged by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

'HEATED POLEMICS' ON COMMON LITERATURE PLAN

LD201144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1003 GMT 20 Oct 83

[By Dusan Reljic]

[Text] Belgrade, October 20 (TANJUG) -- A heated polemic has arisen in Yugoslav cultural circles over the proposed introduction of a common literature curriculum for [word indistinct] Yugoslav schools. The objective of the curriculum is to strengthen the unity of the Yugoslav federation of the six republics and two provinces.

The proposed curriculum is the result of three years of work by over 200 pedagogues from all parts of the country. It envisages that 50 percentof native language and literature instruction from primary through secondary school be devoted to the individual national literatures while the remaining 50 percent would constitute a common programme including the study of writers of all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and world-renowned authors.

Late in September, the proposal was strongly criticized by the writers' society of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, which claimed that it reflected 'centralist and unitarianist' tendencies and that 'there is no real need' for such a programme. Certain writers even proposed that discussions on the topic be discontinued.

On their part, writers of Albanian nationality in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo demanded that Albanian literature be represented in its continuity and that, for this reason, the Yugoslav literature curriculum should include some writers from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The other five republics and the Province of Vojvodina accepted the proposed curriculum but noted that endeavours to maintain national parity had resulted in the exclusion of important domestic and foreign writers.

On the other hand, there were no greater difficulties to the adjustment of proposed common curricula for some 15 other subjects.

Some Slovene writers have not accepted that concept and accused "mysterious forces" of working on "introduction of Yuglsavism as substitute for nationality." That led Franc Setinc, the president of the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia,to bring to their notice that in the discussion there are "phenomena of impatience and nationalisms."

Croatian politician Dr. Stipe Suvar assessed that some writers in Slovenia "showed themselves as narrow-minded nationalitists" and described their stand in the role of protection of the Slovene language, culture and nation as "pathetic."

At Slovenia's proposal, the entire discussion will be returned early in November to the highest forums of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, a large socio-political organization whose task in the country's political system is to enable expression and adjustment of pluralism of social interests.

The leading Slovene daily DELO brought to notice in the meantime that "it is precisely in the field of education and culture that valves for problems which have emerged in other domains open."

Some are ready to seek the key for understanding of the substance of this discussion in the country's economic and political difficulties. According to an ever wider conviction, those difficulties are caused to a considerable extent by closing of the six republican and two provincial economies into their own (?framework), as well as by the strengthening of statist trends in federal units. That has also produced spread of cultural, and even educational autarchy of the republics and provinces.

The discussion on the common literature curriculum could therefore be also understood as part of the already initiated social process towards greater integration on the basis of full observance of the independence of all socio-political and economic subjects. Thus, for example, the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization programme which was adopted past summer pressupposes the affirmation of the integral Yugoslav market and the removal of republican and provincial barriers in favor of greater autonomy of the economy, i.e. the proper functioning of the economic laws.

At the same time, the recently undertaken critical analysis of the functioning of the political system has identified the monopolies of the republican and provincial factors as some of the principal obstacles to the implementation of the constitutional concept of socialist self-management in the economy and society and, consequently, in culture and education. The most acceptable for the majority of Yugoslavs seems to be the stand put forward by Milan Rakas, a high official of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, who said that the socialist self-management togetherness is based on unity, the unity being not unitarianist but built upon diversity.

ROUNDTABLE DEBATES RELEVANCE OF LCY PROGRAM

LD212023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- The question which for the last 10 years or so has been posed sotto voce -- should the LCY program be changed -- was the main topic of debate at today's roundtable organized by the journal SOCIJALIZAM in connection with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of this most important party document. The score or so participants in the discussion were unanimous in their view that the LCY program is one of the most important documents not only in our own, but also in the international workers' and communist movement. With this, the Yugoslav Communists returned to authentic Marxism and in this it is for the first time clearly stated that socialism is not a given system, but rather a process of development which implies a multitude of forms, shapes and paths. The LCY program is the most that our theoretical thought has been able to offer in these years and as such it has withstood the test of time.

However, beneath this initiative, positive assessment of the durability and topicality of the LCY program, and differing opinions have also emerged as to whether the program's suppositions meet our requirements today, and accordingly, as to whether the program should be amended, addended or enriched. All these differing opinions can, however, be divided into three groups. Some assert that the program should absolutely not be changed; others permit the possibility of "addenda" but not at this difficult social moment; and others consider that a program should be adopted of which the present program would form the first part. If not, then in any case all-round criticism and analysis should be made of the manifestations and processes in our country and in the world since 1958, and on the basis of this it should be evaluated when the program has "failed."

Radovan Radonjic underlines that the value of the basic lessons and messages of the program has still not been lessened today and that there is absolutely no need to change it. The same view is put forward by Jovan Raicevic, who says that our overall development has in many respects not reached the "high level of the program" and that practice often does not follow the program's precepts. The main issue is not whether we should change the program, Vukasin Micunovic said, but what we should do to change attitudes to the program. It must not, of course be made inviolable, but we must execute it more fully. Jovan Djordjevic considers that there are no particularly important grounds for changing it, and even fewer conditions for doing so. Neither empiricism nor theoretical thought permit this. The program, he said, is not a seasonal commodity, but a product of the policy and culture of a country. Dragomir Draskovic, too, emphasizes that the question should be posed the other way round: how can conditions be created for a change in conduct, that is, for implementing the strategic goals and guidelines. The apparently monotonal and uniform debate took a different note following the discussion by Stipe Suvar. He opined that the majority of the debaters took an emotive and sentimental attitude to the LCY program. Suvar considers that there are elements for changing it and does not agree with the opinions that the present critical moment does not permit such work to be carried out. On the contrary, he added, difficult social moments should urge us on.

Suvar backed up his assertion that there is room for enrichment in the LCY program by examples, namely that the program makes no mention of nonalignment, the organization of associated labor, and that the dictatorship of the proletariat is formulated in a different way from that in some later party documents and in the constitution. He also tried to refute the assertions that our theoretical thought has stagnated over the last 25 years and that is today unable to offer anything better than the LCY program. In the final analysis, we can leave it untouched, because of its historical importance, but create a second, topical part of it.

I am not in favor of changing the LCY program, but not for any emotional reasons, rather for a purely pragmatic reason, Dusko Nicic said, because it is the first document in the history of the workers' and communist movement to abandon the practice of the third International. Radoslav Ratkovic underlines that in discussions on enriching the LCY program one must not lose sight of the ideopolitical unity of the LCY at the time it was adopted. This unity must not be brought into question. He, like the other debaters, considers that one can speak of the obsolescene of the program's terminology, but that all essential stipulations of our development are contained within it. Formulations have, however, never been a hindrance to revolutionary action. Dusan Bilandzic advocated that a study should be made that would give a critical and all-embracing answer to what new things have happened in our country and in the world over the last 25 years. Only then, he added, should one speak about the deficiencies of the program, which at the time it was adopted was not at all open to questions. Such questions, in his opinion, are to include the manufacturing industry and the problem of the federation. The LCY program is the sole nucleus that today links the entire membership of the LCY, Davor Kacar said.

After several hours of discussion, all those taking part in the debate agreed that the LCY program is not a "party bible" which must not be touched. It is historically valuable and topical every day, and the League of Communists must insist more upon its program guidelines. Today's discussion was aimed at pointing out the need for enriching it, and by no means for changing its essence, Stipe Suvar said in conclusion.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 19 OCT PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU251132 [Editorial report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 19 October carries a 50-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade on the day presided over by Mika Spiljak. The Presidency heard and discussed reports by Mika Spiljak on the results of the visits to Yugoslavia by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the collective leadership of Nicaragua, and by Somora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as information by the Yugoslav and foreign public media on the activity of the SFRY Presidency and its members.

Several single and group medium closeups and panning shots show that the following attended the session, sitting at the usual circular table in the following order, left to right: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidum; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Vidoje Zarkovic; Fadilj Hodza; Mika Spiljak; Muhamed Berberovic; Lazar Kolisevski; Sergej Kraigher; Cvijetin Mijatovic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Petar Stambolic; two empty chairs; three unknown men; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; and Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.